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ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OFFICIAL CALLS FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

BK211611 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Secretary general of the Islamic Conference Mr Habib Chatti has said that in view of the developments in Afghanistan, proposals--especially those on the unity and consolidation of harmony of Islamic countries--will be reviewed at the foreign ministers conference of Islamic countries beginning in Islamabad on Saturday, 26 January.

In an interview, he said that we want immediate and complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Islamic country of Afghanistan. He also said that such events cannot be ignored and immediate steps are needed in this regard.

PLO SETS ATTENDANCE CONDITIONS FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

NC211422 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to Arab World 1245 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Head of the PLO Political Department brother Abu al-Lutf (Faruq Qaddumi] has made a statement on the date and venue of the Islamic Conference. He said: We had contacts with the Pakistani and Saudi governments and with other Arab and Islamic states in order to change the date and venue of the Islamic Conference. If the date and venue of the Islamic Conference are not changed, the PLO will not be able to attend because of its commitment to the resolutions of the conference of the foreign ministers of the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which was held recently in Damascus.

AL-QABAS: STEADFASTNESS FRONT ASKED USSR TO DEFINE STAND

LD221022 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS today stated that the steadfastness and confrontation states opposed to the policy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat asked the Soviet Union "to define a clear stand" in connection with the American military presence in the Middle East. The front includes Syria, Libya, South Yemen, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The paper, in a Damascus report attributed to sources described as trustworthy, said that the front, which recently held a meeting at the foreign ministers level in Damascus, delegated a committee to make urgent contacts with the Soviet Union for the purpose of "finding out the extent of its readiness to confront any expected American military moves in the Middle East." Egypt and Israel have shown their readiness to grant the United States military facilities on their territories in the wake of the Iranian crisis and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The paper added that the committee was delegated to dispatch a military delegation from the confrontation states to the Soviet Union to discuss the possibility of obtaining military assistance in the event of a military clash in the region. It also said that among the committee's tasks was strengthening the military potential of Palestinian resistance, insuring political, financial and military backing for Syria, and discussing the convening of a confrontation states' summit and the declaration of a united command for their armies.

PLO POSITION UNDECLARED TOWARD AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

LD210925 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Jan 80 p 12 LD

[Fathi Sharif report: "Leading Fatah official: The PLO has not yet officially declared its attitude toward Afghanistan developments"]

[Excerpts] A leading official in the Fatah movement has said that so far the PLO has not declared its official attitude toward the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan despite the recent statements by some Palestinian leaders which might give the impression of support for such intervention.

In a statement to AS-SIYASAH the Palestinian official said that the PLO's stand will be declared soon. He said that the PLO will take part in the Islamic Conference scheduled to be held in Islamabad in the coming weeks if all the Arab and Islamic countries agree to attend this meeting, as it would serve no purpose if the PLO failed to attend a meeting that might lead to resolutions or the adoption of stands affecting Islamic action and issues of international conflict.

Discussing Palestinian activity at the coming stage, the Fatah official said that the PLO will take part in every one of the Arab delegations that will shortly tour world countries in order to explain the joint Arab position toward developments in the Palestinian arena and to ask for support from the world powers in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Speaking about the developments in U.S.-Palestinian relations and the chances of a dialog in the light of President Carter's statements about the possibility of passing a new UN resolution deleting the clause referring to the Palestinian refugees [Resolution 242], the Palestinian official said: The United States so far still maintains its position of not conducting a direct dialog with the PLO despite our announcement that we are ready for such a dialog. Moreover, President Carter has denied having made any promises to support any resolution stipulating the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The Palestinian official affirmed that changing the U.S. attitude largely depends on the ability of the Palestinians to continue the revolution and their armed struggle as well as to use the vast Arab potential in order to bring pressure to bear on the United States, rather than on stirring up peripheral disputes, as some Arab leaders are doing. For example, the dispute that Al-Qadhdhafi has created with the PLO which exhausts a great part of Arab and Palestinian efforts.

AL-FAHUM COMMENTS ON JORDAN, LIBYA, AFGHANISTAN

JN200812 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Jan 80 pp 1, 14 JN

[Article by Nasr al-Majali]

[Excerpts] Damascus--Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council [PNC] has affirmed that Jordanian-Palestinian relations have transcended the stage of dialog to that of cohesion. He expressed hope that the coming stage will witness total cohesion in Jordanian-Palestinian action in support of the Palestinian issue and pan-Arab interests.

In a statement to the AR-RA'Y correspondent in the Syrian capital, the PNC speaker said that the PNC will soon be convened in Damascus or Tunis. We are trying to convene it in Tunis in view of its being the headquarters of the Arab League, he added. He said that at this special meeting, a new PLO Executive Committee will be elected, representing all the resistance groups.

On relations between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the PLO, Al-Fahum expressed astonishment at the Libyan stand toward the Palestinian people. He said: Despite this, we should consider this issue as a minor affair which should be confronted so that it will not drag us into stands that might affect the entire issue. We should overcome and forget this situation. What is most important is that the Arab nation adhere to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences because these resolutions call for unified action and an integrated plan.

On the issue of Afghanistan, Al-Fahum said: We support the Afghan people's self-determination and sovereignty. The uproar is merely a fabricated clamor aroused by U.S. and Western forces which support the enemies of Islam. Al-Fahum supported the decision to postpone and change the venue of the Islamic Conference from Islamabad to Saudi Arabia.

Khalid al-Fahum denounced Israeli allegations which the Zionist organs try to arouse every now and then, claiming that Jordan is trying anew to impose its influence on the West Bank. He said that Jordan has honorable pan-Arab stands and is committed to these stands. He added: Jordan will not be dragged into the plots and is strongly and firmly confronting all pressures. We know Jordan's policy very well. It is clear and always frank in its public stands. There is one thing I would like to say: At this stage, it is not important who rules the West Bank. What is important is regaining the West Bank and Jerusalem first and Israel's withdrawal. Our people know their interests well and will continue to stand fast against the conspiracy.

VOP: 'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM KING KHALID

NC211829 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] This afternoon brother Abu 'Ammar received the Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir.

Our correspondent has learned that brother Abu 'Ammar received two messages of reply from Saudi King Khalid and a verbal message from Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

VOP ANNOUNCES ASSASSINATION OF PLO MEMBER IN PARIS

NC191654 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 19 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The PLO sorrowfully announces to the Lebanese and Palestine peoples and to the Arab nation, the death of one of its finest strugglers, martyr Yusuf Mubarak Hisham, who was assassinated by the Israeli intelligence in cooperation with its Paris agents. Mr Hisham was on a mission in the service of the Palestinian cause. The martyr was assigned to supervising the Arab library in Paris, which is considered by the fascist Zionist organs as the cultural platform for the Palestinian cause. Martyr Hisham took over from struggler Mahmud Salih, who was assassinated by the criminal Israeli intelligence. The PLO affirms that this crime will not go unpunished.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT

NC220925 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0835 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 22 January--Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a message from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled, which was delivered to him by Djibouti Foreign Affairs Minister Moumine Bahdon Farah this morning. Bahdon Farah told the GULF NEWS AGENCY that the message concerned bilateral relations, current developments in the Gulf area in particular and the Arab area in general, as well as current international questions in the Horn of Africa and the security of the Red Sea.

He said that he had exchanged views with the amir on various questons of mutual interest which had met clear understanding.

The Djibouti foreign minister noted that discussions were held this morning with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, at which they reviewed bilateral relations and ways and means of developing and consolidating them in various fields. He added that the discussions also dealt with the current Arab and international questions, particularly the Palestine question, the Middle East crisis, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its implications in the Arab area.

The Djibouti Foreign Minister arrived here last night on a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of the area.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES OFFER OF MILITARY BASES TO U.S.

LD211248 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, denied today that the sultanate intends to offer the United States military bases on its territory or permit that country to set up such bases. He said: All that there has been so far is talks with U.S. officials who have asked us to provide some facilities which the United States might need in the future.

On the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, his excellency Qais Zawawi said the Sultanate has already condemned the armed invasion of Afghanistan and expressed its support for the struggle of the Afghan people against the Soviet presence in their country. He added that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a breach of the UN Charter and a flagrant violation of UN principles. It also threatens world peace and security. The sultanate demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan so that the Afghan people might determine their own destiny.

OPPOSITION MEMBER VIEWS MOTIVES BEHIND GULF SECURITY PLAN

LD211131 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH AL-USBU'I in Arabic 12 Jan 80 pp 14-15 LD

[Interview given to ATH-THAWRAH by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman during his recent visit to Iraq--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The "technical" plan which has been propounded by the Qabus regime and which is an obvious extension of the so-called Gulf security plans has been exposed, bared and aborted by Iraq.

What are your views on the dimensions of this plan and the dangers it poses to the Arab Gulf area? What do you think the Qabus regime's next move will be?

Answer: We put on record with pride and appreciation Iraq's firm initiative in exposing and combating the suspect and conspiratorial schemes for so-called Gulf security, including the recent plan presented by the agent Qabus regime under the slogan of protecting the Strait of Hormuz.

In essence, and even in form, this plan is far from being even a mere "technical" plan, as the Muscat regime recently tried to justify it after it had been firmly rejected and denounced by the area's states, particularly Iraq.

Fundamentally and basically, the plan is a Western and American idea. In our estimation, Qabus was only a "mouth-piece" or a local instrument for publicizing and executing this idea or plan.

In substance, this plan is no different from the old form of the Gulf security plan except that it is now openly calling for the direct membership and participation of the imperialist states (?the United States, Britain and West Germany) in the Gulf security alliance under the pretext of protecting these states' oil "interests" in the area. Since the Gulf security plan, in its old ostentatiously local form, stumbled along for over 5 years and collapsed with the downfall of the shah's regime, American imperialism realizes in advance that the new formula, presented by Qabus, which calls for direct foreign participation, will be rejected with greater resolve than the previous formula was. It is our estimation, however, that by presenting the new and more insolent formula, American imperialism aims to make public opinion believe that real dangers are threatening the safety of the Strait of Hormuz and to prepare a suitable psychological atmosphere for further military and naval intervention by it, just as is now happening on the Omani island of Masiarah and in the current new movements and concentrated presence of the U.S. fleet, the aircraft carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk and their auxiliary vessels, which are now omnipresent between the Gulf of Oman and the shores close to the Arab Sea. It also aims to release a new trial balloon, an Omani one this time, instead of the shahinshah one, in order to measure reactions and, accordingly, amend and improve its new offensive strategy for the area. American imperialism also aims at least to revert to and revive the old Gulf security plan if the new, more insolent formula is rejected.

The new plan, briefly, is a link in the chain of American imperialism's new strategy based on Camp David and the treasonous As-Sadat-Zionist agreements. Its aim is to prepare the conditions for direct occupation of the Arab Gulf area once again under the false pretexts of a lack of security, instability of the imperialist oil interests and the presence of the so-called security vacuum.

Since the signing of the Camp David agreements and the downfall of the shah, persistent concentrated efforts have been made by the imperialists, particularly the United States and Britain, to turn the Sultanate of Oman into a forward military base for themselves in this area, whether by increasing the British military presence, sending American arms shipments to the Muscat regime, dispatching American military experts and advisers, establishing new American bases--just as in the case of the strategic Masirah base--or establishing long-range spy stations as in the case of the Masirah base, the (Thamrit) airbase or the (Ra's Mandam) base. For almost 2 years now, work has been underway to develop the Masirah air and naval base and turn it from a small British base into an American-British base of strategic dimensions extending beyond the defense of the Muscat regime. We believe the ultimate plan in developing this base is to eventually turn it into a purely American air and naval base with long-term offensive targets related to U.S. strategy in the Arab Gulf, the Arab Sea and the Indian Ocean.

In light of its new strategy, imperialism believes that the Muscat regime is preferable to others and is more likely to play the role of springboard and bridgehead for American plans and interventions in the area of the Gulf and the peninsula.

By continuing with this political line, the present Muscat regime constitutes not only a threat to the Omani people and their national and pan-Arab identity but also an increasing, real threat to the peoples of the neighboring area and their independence as well as to the security and real independence of this sensitive area of our Arab homeland and the world.

PDRY

YAR ENVOY DEPARTS FOLLOWING 1-DAY VISIT

LD211906 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brother Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, member of the Consultative Council, adviser to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the northern part of the homeland and commander in chief of the armed forces, and chairman of the northern committee for unity affairs, left Aden this morning after concluding his 1-day visit to the southern part of the homeland.

Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY before leaving that in the course of his visit he had met brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, to whom he delivered a message from his brother, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the northern part of the homeland and commander in chief of the armed forces. He added that he had discussed with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il the results of the discussion of the 10th session of the joint constitutional committee of the two parts of the homeland held in San'a' at the beginning of this month. The two had also discussed the business of the joint economic committee which will meet towards the end of this month in Aden as well as the agendas of the other committees set up under an earlier agreement between the political leaderships of the two parts of the homeland.

Brother Husayn ad-Daf'i said in conclusion that he had also met brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with whom he had discussed matters of common interest and particularly the question of commercial and economic coordination between the two countries on the basis of the San'a' declaration.

Brother Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i was seen off by brother 'Abdallah al-Ghanim, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and a number of other officials.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY, YSP ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD201608 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] The Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] have expressed their satisfaction over the development of relations of common struggle and the level reached by these relations. This was stated in a joint communique issued today following a visit to the PDRY by an LCP delegation led by George Hawi, the secretary general of the LCP Central Committee.

The YSP and the LCP reaffirmed that the struggle against the Camp David accords constituted the main link in the struggle of the Arab nationalist liberation movements and their nationalist organizations opposed to Camp David accords and imperialism. The two parties condemned all attempts to weaken the struggle. They stressed the need to cement the unity of the anti-Camp David group and to resist all attempts to break ranks. The two parties reaffirmed the need for establishing principled strategic relations with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community as a principal condition for foiling imperialist attacks and achieve victories over the enemies of our Arab peoples.

The two sides emphasized their full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to enable them achieve their nationalist rights, including the return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on the soil of their homeland under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two parties, the YSP and the LCP, expressed their support for the steadfastness of Syria in the face of the combined attack by imperialism, Zionism and As-Sadat and declared their support for the struggle of the Syrian people and their progressive forces in thwarting the internal and external plots of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces aimed at their national and pan-Arab steadfastness.

The two parties also expressed their support for the struggle of the Egyptian people and their national progressive forces to overthrow the regime of the agent As-Sadat to enable Egypt to return to its natural position in the Arab national liberation movement. They expressed their support for the Oman revolution under PFLO leadership. The two sides likewise expressed their support for the Iranian and Ethiopian revolutions and their anti-imperialist positions. They condemned the direct U.S. military presence in the Gulf area, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean and expressed their support for the Afghan people against imperialist reactionary interference in their internal affairs. They hailed the disinterested internationalist support that had been offered and was being offered by the USSR to the Afghan people and their government to defend their revolution and for purposes of peaceful development of the Afghan people, enabling them to accomplish their liberation and achieve social progress.

The LCP delegation left Aden this morning after several days' visit to the PDRY at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by brother Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

OMAN RADIO REPORTS SUPPRESSION IN PDRY

LD211824 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Reports from South Yemen say the agent regime there has embarked on a large-scale campaign of repression against religiously inclined citizens who refuse to follow the misguided propaganda of the world communist bugles and reject false doctrines. The reports say the citizens of Aden are currently engaged in a large-scale campaign in anticipation of an Islamic uprising by students, intellectuals and senior officials of the previous government as a natural result of an Islamic awakening in the PDRY's western provinces.

The reports confirm that in accordance with orders received by the agent government of Aden, it has set up a committee to investigate those who are religiously inclined and to liquidate them.

MENA REPORTS INTERNAL CONFLICT IN PDRY

NC211246 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 January--Reports from Aden indicate that the internal conflict between the ruling elements in Democratic Yemen has escalated lately between supporters of Presidential Council Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and supporters of Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir and Defense Minister 'Ali 'Antar.

Quoting well-informed sources in Aden, these reports say that the escalation was due to the treaty ratified between South Yemen and the Soviet Union. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il unilaterally amended this treaty without referring to the Political Bureau of the ruling Socialist Party, which gave the Soviets a great opportunity to expand the scope of their control and domination in Aden.

Several meetings were held by the wings opposing 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il to discuss the new dimensions of the agreement and the effects of the amendments. In order to avoid an explosion in the situation, these wings requested clarification from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, but he stalled and has lately attempted to visit some provinces to secure support and mass supporters against the wings which are opposed to South Yemen falling into the Soviet fold.

The well-informed sources say the current conflict in South Yemen has assumed new dimensions, particularly as 'Ali 'Antar sees it necessary to diversify the sources of arms and turn to France and Czechoslovakia, while 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il insists on the policy of complete reliance upon the Soviet Union.

These sources said 'Ali 'Antar resorted to discharging several supporters of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il from the armed forces, thus winning great popularity within the army and the support of Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

It is recalled that the Political Bureau of the ruling Socialist Party in South Yemen approved the Yemeni-Soviet treaty. However, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il made several amendments to it during his visit to Moscow without consulting the bureau.

QATAR

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE MEETS AMIR

NC201041 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0904 GMT 20 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 20 January--His highness the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, today received British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd, who is on a visit to Doha in the course of a tour of the region.

Discussion during the meeting centered on the Arab and international situation, particularly the situation in the Gulf region following the recent developments in Afghanistan. Discussion also dealt with bilateral relations and means for consolidating and developing them further.

The meeting was attended by Qatari Heir Apparent and Minister of Defense Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al nani and British ambassador to Qatar Colin Trevor Brant.

Holds Press Conference

NC201711 Manama GNS in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 20 January--British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd has stated that his talks with Qatari officials today were extremely constructive and fruitful. At a press conference he held this evening in Doha, Hurd said he discussed with the amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the international situation particularly the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, in addition to the U.S.-Iranian crisis and the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said the West was now making economic and political decisions regarding the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He added: We will make the Soviets think more carefully before embarking on such an adventure again.

Referring to the Islamic conference scheduled to be held in Pakistan on Saturday, Hurd said: We hope the Islamic foreign ministers attending the conference will accept our assessment of the situation and make their decisions and reactions in light of it.

He pointed out that any Western steps related to this region would be dependent upon the approval of the states of the area.

The British minister ruled out the use of nuclear weapons because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Hurd also spoke about the situation in the Middle East. He expressed his country's support for the promotion of a just and lasting peace that would fulfill the rights of all states, put an end to the conflict and restore the Palestinian people's rights.

He said the Arab-Israeli conflict stood in the way of full cooperation between the West and its Arab friends. This is why, he said, we are prepared to support any resolution at the Security Council that calls for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area.

Referring to Britain's attitude toward the PLO, Douglas Hurd said official contacts were held every now and then between Britain and the PLO, but, he said, we have not held any contacts at the ministerial level and have so far not held any talks of any importance.

He added: We did stress to Israeli Prime Minister Begin, however, that we had noticed that the PLO was moving toward taking political stands, and that we welcome this.

Hurd expressed the hope that Israel would abandon its settlements policy and that a just and lasting peace that guaranteed the rights of all sides would be established.

Asked if the British Government was in favor of the idea of an independent Palestinian state, Hurd said the UN resolutions had not covered all aspects of the Middle East conflict and that some gaps still remained.

He added: We support any reasonable solution to the problem.

Regarding the situation in the Gulf and Britain's position in this respect, Douglas Hurd was asked about the dispatch of British naval units to the Mediterranean en route to the Gulf. He replied that British ships had been visiting the area for centuries and had not stopped doing so. The aim, he said, is training.

He said Britain had not taken any special steps regarding the present crisis in Afghanistan.

He denied that Britain had asked the states of the area for military facilities. He said: We have no intention of asking the Gulf states for such facilities because we left the area militarily in 1971. We would, however, like to help them if they request such help.

Leaves for Abu Dhabi

NC201913 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1902 GMT 20 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Doha, 20 January--British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd left Doha this evening for Abu Dhabi at the end of a 1-day visit to Qatar in the course of his tour of the area.

SAUDI ARABIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, AFGHANISTAN

LD212030 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1935 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--The Council of Ministers tonight held a meeting under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness the Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister. The meeting lasted 2 hours.

Following the meeting, information minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that at the beginning of the meeting the council discussed the emergency conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers which will be held in Islamabad on 26 January. The council reaffirmed the kingdom's declared attitude in this connection; it also stressed that the Islamic Conference is the main body responsible for the protection of the rights of the states whose rights are violated, such as Afghanistan. It reaffirmed that the steps taken by the Islamic Conference is a living expression of the conscience of the Islamic world and the Third World countries which reject any form of unjustified violation of the legitimate rights of any independent states which are outside international blocs.

The minister said the council expressed its concern for the flagrant Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the aggression against the security and stability of an independent Islamic state. The council reviewed the measures which are expected to be debated by the emergency conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers. The minister added that the council discussed the aspects of support and assistance which can be rendered to Afghanistan to enable it to overcome its tribulation. The council heard a report on this by the foreign minister His Royal Highness the Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal.

OMAN'S ZAWAWI DEPARTS, DENIES OFFERING BASES TO U.S. UK

LD211830 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1302 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Qais Zawawi, foreign minister of Oman, and the delegation accompanying him this afternoon left Riyadh after a brief visit of a few hours to the kingdom. At the airport he was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary of the Ministry for Political Affairs, and a number of senior officials from the ministry.

Zawawi strongly denied reports that the Sultanate of Oman was offering facilities and bases on its territory to the United States or Britain or to any other state, to protect, as it is put, the security of the Gulf. In a statement he made to SNA and AR-RIYAD before his departure, he said that this subject is not open for discussion and a decision has been taken by the government of Sultan Qabus, sultan of Oman, not to allow the establishment of any base or to offer any facilities to any state on Omani territory.

Zawawi added that the countries of the region are able to come to an agreement among themselves to maintain the security and the stability of the Gulf without the interference of any major or minor state.

He stressed that his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal proved the closeness of viewpoints of both countries regarding issues discussed during the talks. He pointed out that the talks covered a number of subjects, among them the present conditions following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and coordination between the two countries regarding the adoption of a unified stand at the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries set to be held in Islamabad on 26 January. He mentioned that these talks and their results were an indication of the extent of existing understanding between the two countries in particular and among the Gulf countries in general.

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON PRINCE FAHD INTERVIEW

JN211027 [Editorial Report JN] Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI carries in its 18 January edition on pages 18-23 the 5,000-word text of an interview with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, which is similar to the interview published in the 21 January Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT, pages C6-C9. It adds the following on relations with the YAR:

"Question: What is your comment on the sudden cooperation between Moscow and San'a' in the field of armament?

"Answer: Actually, this matter has been overexaggerated by the papers and news agencies, and the purpose behind this is to harm the YAR. We and our brothers in the YAR have complete understanding on all matters of common interest. As I said, this armament issue has been overexaggerated for political reasons to harm that fraternal country. I cannot imagine the YAR embarking on something harmful to its Yemeni interests.

"Saudi Arabia's attitude toward the YAR is well-known. We are doing all we can in helping the Yemeni people economically and in providing them with their essential needs. [answer continues]

"Our brothers in the YAR know that Saudi Arabia does not have any designs. Our sole aim is to see their country in an excellent economic and social condition. We are exerting great efforts on these two levels by building hospitals, schools and roads and by giving other forms of assistance. There is a special Saudi office in the YAR that is supervising this aid. There is continuous understanding between us and our brothers in North Yemen. Therefore, there is no truth in what is reported in the world press."

YAR

PRESIDENT'S ENVOY RETURNS FROM PDRY 21 JAN

JN211846 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Brother Husayn ad-Daf'i, adviser to the president on unity affairs, returned home today after a short visit to the southern part of the homeland. Brother Ad-Daf'i, conveyed a verbal message from Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to his brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, president of the southern part of the homeland.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, brother Ad-Daf'i said that he discussed a number of issues related to the work of the unity committees, achievements in this respect and the Arab and international situations. Concluding his statement, he said that he met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, and discussed trade and economic coordination, as was stipulated in the San'a' statement.

Brother Ad-Daf'i was seen off in Aden by brother 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, and by a number of officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY COUNTERPART

JN211717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] San'a', 21 January--The YAR foreign minister received a written message today from PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad. The message was conveyed by the PDRY deputy foreign minister during his meeting with the foreign minister. The message deals with bilateral relations, the exchange of expertise and coordination with regard to Yemeni expatriates abroad.

The PDRY deputy foreign minister arrived here today on a visit of several days to the YAR.

ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC221036 Cairo MENA in English 1022 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, Jan 22 (MENA)--Israeli defense minister General 'Ezer Weizman, arrived here this morning with his wife and General Evraham Tamir, his adviser to national security, on a two-day visit to Egypt. Minister of Defense and Military Production General Kamal Hasan 'Ali welcomed his Israeli counterpart and accompanied him to the general command of the armed forces where an official reception was accorded to General Weizman and his entourage.

Following his official reception, the Egyptian and Israeli sides started talks dealing with the coming stages of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai till Egypt's international borders. The two sides will also make an overall evaluation of the phases of the Israeli pullout from Sinai till the completion of the first main stage on Friday, when Egypt restores the straits' region.

Minister of Defense and Military Production General Kamal Hasan 'Ali, said after welcoming his Israeli counterpart Ezer Weizman who arrived here this morning, that the visit aims at studying the remaining details for reaching the "Al-'Arish-Ra's Mohammad" line, to be restored to Egypt on Friday. General Hasan 'Ali also said he will discuss with Weizman other points and necessary procedures between the two countries, adding that they also hoped to hold discussions on a comprehensive Palestinian self-rule. General Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted that the peace treaty was being implemented in full confidence by the two countries.

Weizman asserted upon arrival that everything was ready to be handed over as previously arranged. He added that he had been yesterday at the straits area to follow up the handing over operations to Egypt. He further expressed hope to discuss with the Egyptian Defense Minister topics pertaining to fostering what has been reached so far, so as to achieve a real peace agreement.

MUBARAK RETURNS, DEPLORES INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

NC212010 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived in Cairo this evening following a 3-week tour of the Sultanate of Oman, the PRC, the DPRK, the United States and the FRG.

Our correspondent has learned that the vice president will submit a report to President Anwar as-Sadat on the results of his trip. Vice President Husni Mubarak made an exclusive statement to a MENA correspondent prior to his departure from Hamburg today. The vice president reviewed his tour, pointing out that he had made it at the behest of President Anwar as-Sadat. He said excellent progress had been achieved in all the states he had visited without exception. Husni Mubarak affirmed that this tour was naturally connected with the bloody incidents now occurring in Afghanistan as the result of the Soviet military invasion.

His excellency affirmed that since the Soviet intervention began in Afghanistan, and before any state in the area had made any move, Egypt held the view that this aggression should be denounced. He said: The measures we have taken, and which have previously been made public by President Anwar as-Sadat, are now being implemented.

Reports to As-Sadat

NC 220752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2252 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 January--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will tomorrow submit a detailed report to President Anwar as-Sadat on the results of his 19-day tour. The tour, which ended today, took him to the Sultanate of Oman, China, the DPRK and the United States.

Tomorrow's issue of AL-AHRAM says that in his report the vice president will present a complete outlook of the world's new strategy in light of his discussions. He held these discussions in the atmosphere of preparedness and expectation which is prevailing in most capitals as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and other potential developments. In his report, Mubarak will also deal with the results of his discussions on the Middle East crisis, particularly the attitude of U.S. President Carter and his government at the next phase of solving the problem.

AL-AHRAM cites Husni Mubarak as saying after his return today: My discussions during the tour concentrated mainly on the Middle East question, particularly the Palestinian question. I can assert that this question will pass through an important phase next month because all the leaders I met agreed in their views and analyses that it is necessary to solve the Palestinian problem now and establish a real and complete autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and not an imaginary and sham rule which would deprive the Palestinian people of their rights.

AL-AHRAM says that Mubarak's discussions during this tour achieved very important political and military results and that Egypt has asked the United States to secure all its defensive requirements without committing itself to any figures.

AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that the Carter administration and the congress fully agree with the Egyptian view that the autonomy should be complete and not imaginery and that it is necessary to resolve the question of Jerusalem.

TALKS WITH ROMANIA BEGIN, KHALIL MAKES STATEMENT

NC211630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1556 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 21 January--Official talks between Egypt and Romania aimed at bolstering political, economic, technical and agricultural cooperation began here at noon today. The Egyptian side to the talks is headed by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the Romanian side by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet.

Dr Mustafa Khalil described the 3-hour talks as very cordial. He said that current international issues of mutual interest as well as ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation in various areas were discussed. Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said he gave the Romanian prime minister a complete picture on the progress of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy and explained Egypt's view, which coincides with the Camp David agreement. Both sides are scheduled to hold the final session on Thursday morning. They will sign several agreements on bilateral economic and technical cooperation. A joint statement outlining the results of the discussions will also be issued. The Romanian prime minister arrived in Cairo yesterday for a 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr Mustafa Khalil.

SUDANESE TRADE MINISTER SALIM DEPARTS

NC211353 Cairo MENA in English 1215 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, Jan 21 (MENA)--Sudanese State Minister for Cooperation and Trade Ahmad Salim left here today for home, winding up his eight-day visit to Egypt. The Sudanese minister signed a protocol of trade cooperation between Egypt and the Sudan for the year 1980 reaching 177,580,000 dollars, scoring an increase of 16 percent over that of 1970.

GROUPS TO EXPLAIN ARAB STAND IN WORLDWIDE TOURS

JN210708 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Jan 80 p 1 JN

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that an intensive Arab diplomatic move will begin next month to explain the principles and bases of the just and comprehensive peace adopted by the Arab countries at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences. This diplomatic move will seek to gain the support of other countries for Arab rights and the Arab stand and to isolate the Israeli enemy, in implementation of the Tunis summit resolutions.

In a statement to AD-DUSTUR, Al-Qasim said 16 Arab groups will participate in this move and will make several tours of different parts of the world. He added: Jordan will head two groups. The first group, which includes Kuwait and Sudan, is expected to begin its tour in Africa next month. It will visit Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon and Sierra Leone. The second group, which includes Bahrain and Sudan, will visit New Zealand, Australia, Thailand, the Philippines, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Al-Qasim said Jordan will be a member in two other groups. The first will be headed by Algeria and will visit Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Switzerland and Iceland. The second group will be headed by Tunisia and will visit Jamaica, Nicaragua, Cuba, Guyana, Costa Rica and Panama.

AD-DUSTUR ON POSSIBILITY OF CHANGE IN U.S. PEACE EFFORTS

JN180657 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Jan 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Thanks for the Admission, But....", the paper AD-DUSTUR says: We would like to believe that President Carter has realized the Camp David accords' inability to achieve a comprehensive peace and that, proceeding from this realization, President Carter did not see what can be considered an aggressive policy and one that is hostile to peace in the Jordanian and Syrian stands, which are also the stands of the Baghdad and Tunis summits' states.

We would like to imagine that now that the Camp David accords have failed to be just to the Palestinians, President Carter has realized the enormity of the mistakes that were based on these accords and the need to rectify them before they become even more grave, through the adoption of both Syria's and Jordan's stands, which are also the joint Arab and international stands and which propose a suitable formula for a comprehensive solution in the region.

The paper adds: We would also like to imagine that President Carter has finally realized that Israel's expansionist, aggressive policy is the chief obstacle to peace, since Israel is determined not to give up Jerusalem and all the other occupied territories and denies the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their national fate on their own land.

Our imagination might stray even farther and we might imagine that President Carter's envoy, who will be visiting the region within the next few days, will carry with him the final U.S. stands, which will achieve a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian issue.

When we imagine all this, we proceed from such premises as Vance's statements to this effect last Wednesday and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's statement, in which he said he has been told by the U.S. administration that Washington has a new concept for achieving a comprehensive peace in the region, based on new foundations.

If President Carter's admissions on the Jordanian and Syrian stands is viewed from this perspective, it can be supposed that such an admission will form a new step in rectifying mistakes, putting an end to deviation and bypassing the Camp David accords, which Israel has exploited in an unprecedented way, and dealing with the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis through use of such principles as a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, particularly Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

AD-DUSTUR says: Needless to say, if the U.S. administration thinks along these lines, the Arab world will find no harm in contributing effectively, with the United States and all the states and parties concerned in the Middle East conflict, to the achievement of the desired peace in the region.

The paper concludes: However, if the U.S. administration intends through such an admission only to attain approval for aid to Jordan and Syria from congressional committees and no more, while at the same time continuing to adopt its firm stand on the Camp David accords, then both Jordan and Syria will say: Thanks for the aid, but no to the Camp David accords, no to the deceitful peace, which the accords created to suit Israel's standards.

AR-RA'Y: DEADLOCKED EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS ARE TACTIC

JN191112 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Jan 80 pp 1, 14 JN

[Editorial: "The Deadlock Is a Tactic"]

[Text] It is not strange for the negotiations between the Egyptian regime and Israel to reach a deadlock on the so-called autonomy plan for the West Bank and Gaza. At any rate, this was expected for the following reasons:

1. The Camp David accords are so vague that one cannot see the end of the road. The Arab states have alerted the Egyptian regime to this, but it has preferred to proceed alone and to grope in the darkness.

2. The concessions made by Egypt have increased Israel's appetite for further concessions at the expense of the Palestinian people's future. These concessions began with the Egyptian regime's decision to proceed with the normalization of Egyptian-Israel relations despite Israel's famous no's: no to self-determination for the Palestinians, no to the Palestinian state and no Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem.

3. The Egyptian regime has failed to obtain a "cover" to justify, to the Arabs and the world at large, the continuation of the autonomy talks--especially in face of the regime's increasing isolation in the Arab world and the spreading criticism of the Camp David process in the world at large. President as-Sadat tried to obtain this cover during his talks with Begin in Aswan, but the Israeli prime minister did not find it necessary to even couch his autonomy plan in flexible terms as long as Egypt continued to make concessions and to proceed with the normalization of relations as planned.

4. Thus, the Egyptian regime was faced with two options: either openly submit to the Israeli no's without camouflage and thus render the autonomy plan useless, or make the talks reach a deadlock in the hope that a summit with Carter and Begin will provide the necessary cloak. The Egyptian regime took the second option.

Therefore, the deadlock reached in the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the autonomy plan is no more than a tactic. This is what the Arabs must bear in mind.

AD-DUSTUR ON PROJECTED U.S.-ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN SUMMIT

JN191017 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Jan 80 pp 1,17 JN

[Editorial: "Developments Render Camp David Accords Invalid"]

[Excerpts] Israeli radio announced yesterday that Begin "has no objection" to a tripartite summit with Presidents Carter and As-Sadat to discuss the autonomy issue.

In another broadcast, the radio quoted Begin's deputy, General Yadin, as saying that a tripartite meeting of the Presidents of the United States and Egypt and Prime Minister Begin will be held before May, the deadline set for completing the autonomy talks.

In the United States, Sol Linowitz, head of the U.S. side in the negotiations, said in a speech to the U.S. Foreign Policy Association that the events in Afghanistan have made progress in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict more than urgent for peace and stability and the interests of the United States.

If, as Sol Linowitz said, Washington believes that the recent events in Iran and Afghanistan have made progress in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict an urgent matter for peace and ability in the Middle East and that such peace is also in the interests of the United States, then such progress must not, and will not, be achieved through dialog between Israel and Egypt alone. The recent development should have convinced the Americans that there are other sides to the conflict, and that it is not logical, sensible or in anyone's interest to ignore or discount them.

The Camp David accords have destroyed the bridges of dialog and poisoned the relations between Washington and other Arab states and forces which have a decisive influence on what is going on and what might take place in the Middle East. If the United States is indeed serious about gaining the friendship of these states and forces, then the first thing it must do is to disengage itself from the Israeli-Egyptian dialog and to view the conflict with a new open-minded mentality, looking beyond the Camp David accords, which have been rendered invalid by events.

FOREIGN MINISTER WILL NOT ATTEND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN211850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 21 January--Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has apologized for being unable to attend the Islamic states conference, which is slated to be held in Islamabad on 26 January. Butrus said Lebanon's ambassador to Morocco, Dr Adil Isma'il, will lead the Lebanese delegation to the conference. It is to be recalled that last Wednesday the Lebanese Government declared officially that Minister Butrus would lead his country's delegation to the Islamic conference.

BUTRUS DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN, SYRIAN OTHER ISSUES

NC212218 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2115 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] In a televised interview tonight, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said Lebanon had received its share from the crisis of the big powers and that others were not paying the price that Lebanon previously paid. Future days, he added, are supposed to be less harsh than before. Butrus further said that the Lebanese-Palestinain-Syrian trio, if it proceeded along the road of positive action and understanding, would greatly hasten a solution. He also said: We have given the Palestinian resistance that which no other Arab country has given it. We do not suffer from a complex over the Palestinain question because we were the first to defend it. The disagreement is a result of friction and of burdening Lebanon with more than it can assume.

Concerning the situation in central Asia, Minister Butrus said: The world is now passing through a delicate stage as a result of the giants' conflict, which aims at concentrating forces in strategic places, particularly the sources of petroleum.

Asked whether the implementation of the Tunis resolutions would end the Lebanese crisis, Minister Butrus said: This will not end the crisis, but it will pave the way for dealing with the psychological situation that results from it. On the possible withdrawal of some states from UNIFIL, Butrus said: This is possible. Therefore, it is necessary to deploy the army in the south and implement the UN and Tunis summit resolutions, which the state is determined to do. Finally, Minister Butrus said: For the past 2 years, the United States has been changing its stand on the Lebanese crisis. This situation will not change until after the U.S. elections.

In another statement at the Foreign Ministry today, Minister Butrus said Lebanon would attend the Islamabad conference and that the Lebanese delegation would be led by Lebanon's ambassador to Morocco, Dr 'Adil Isma'il.

PLO DENIES PRESS REPORTS ON IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS

NC221120 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[22 January statement by PLO official spokesman--live]

[Text] Several newspapers quote Johnny 'Abdu as having confirmed the news being spread by various schemers, that a number of Iranian volunteers have arrived in southern Lebanon. This report is devoid of any truth and completely unfounded. We ask the media to adhere to the PLO reports on this subject and to ignore the rumors concocted by certain media.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN SYRIA

JN181730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki has underlined that Libyan-Syrian relations are excellent and that the two countries are coordinating in all spheres. Dr at-Turayki was speaking at a press conference he held in Damascus today. He added that we lead one struggle against the Zionist enemy and that we will continue to counter the Camp David pact's plotting.

Dr at-Turayki said: I had an audience with President al-Asad yesterday. The talks during he meeting, which came within the framework of continuous consultation between the two fraternal countries, centered on bilateral relations, current Arab developments and the situation in the area.

Asked about Libyan-Palestinian relations, Dr at-Turayki stressed that these relations are normal and that no reservations regarding Libyan support for the Palestine question exist because we are always with the just cause of this people.

Commenting on the request made by the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to postpone the meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization, Dr at-Turayki said: The Islamic Conference Organization was first formed following the burning of the holy mosque in Jerusalem. The organization was also formed to serve and support the Palestinian Arab peoples' cause. Any attempt to deviate the organization from reaching its main goals will definitely be doomed to failure. If we are really keen on safeguarding Islam, then we must eliminate the real threat, the Zionist enemy, which has desecrated the holy places.

Asked about the situation in Afghanistan, Dr at-Turayki wondered why the United States, Israel and other Western countries are shedding false tears over Afghanistan at a time when the United States is still supplying arms to the Zionist enemy--this enemy which is killing Arabs and Muslims in the occupied territories and in southern Lebanon as well. Dr at-Turayki added that what is really more dramatic is that the Egyptian regime is defending Islam at a time when it is relinquishing Egypt and Arab Jerusalem to the Zionist enemy.

The Libyan secretary of foreign affairs added: We in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front were not fooled by this trick. We have also taken appropriate measures to counter the situation. Moreover, our point of view is very well established and clear. No one can separate the Arab nation from a real friend and ally, represented in the Soviet Union.

Dr at-Turayki emphasized that Libya is not involved in international conflicts, yet it is a basic party in the struggle against imperialism, which supports world Zionism. He added that we do not fight for any certain party, yet we defend and will continue to fight for our Arab causes. We are all involved in the joint struggle against the Zionist enemy. Therefore, we must employ all our potentials, including oil, for this struggle. We support the idea of adopting new Arab strategies and stands that might further bolster the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

Leaves Damascus 19 Jan

JN191311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at'Turayki left Damascus this morning after participating in the meetings of the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation foreign ministers.

Dr at-Turayki was seen off at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY EXPELS TWO LEADING MEMBERS

NC191606 Doha QNA in Arabic 1542 GMT 19 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Damascus, 19 January--The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned that the Syrian Communist Party has decided to hold its fifth conference at the beginning of March in Damascus.

The correspondent has also learned that this decision was adopted during the meeting which the party Central Committee held recently and at which it decided to expel two leading party members, Murad Yusuf, member of the Politburo, and Nayif Qaysiyah, member of the party Central Committee.

It is expected that during the next few weeks before the conference convenes, nine of the members of the Central Committee will be expelled. These members have started forming a new party called the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

AL-ASAD DECREES INCREASED WORKERS' PAY FROM 1 FEB

JN191659 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--The radio correspondent has learned that President Hafiz al-Asad issued a decree today providing for increased wages and salaries for all civil and military employees at the state ministries and departments as of 1 February, 1980.

This pay increase includes all civil and military employees in the ministries, public establishments, companies, public sector institutions and firms, municipalities, units of local administration and popular work, nationalized firms, corporations, private schools and the like and in all public and joint sectors' firms. The increase also includes civil and military pensioners. President Hafiz al-Asad issued another decree today, stipulating the intensification of penalties on food supply violations.

ALGERIA

BENYAHIA ON TIES WITH FRANCE, REGIONAL SITUATION

LD211141 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Daniel Junqua interview with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia in Algiers: "The Saharan Conflict Could Become More Serious"--date not given]

[Text] Algiers--If any man has an intimate and long-standing knowledge of French-Algerian relations, it is Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddick Benyahia. Indeed, this 48-year old former lawyer took part in the 1960-1962 Melun, Lugrin and Evian negotiations which were to lead to independence. Several years later, after a short diplomatic career as ambassador to Moscow, he was a member of the delegation which negotiated the December 1966 French-Algerian financial agreement. He knows, better than anybody else, how much the burden of history affects relations between the two countries. However, for this nationalist, progressive militant, who launched into politics as others enter into religion, no obstacle is insurmountable provided you are willing to overcome it.

This frail but formidable thinker is astonishingly persuasive. However, although he is a past master in the art of seduction, he also knows how to be inflexible when his convictions or his country's interests are at stake. It seems that he has met his match in his French counterpart, Francois-Poncet, and that he appreciates his blunt language. Is there reason to hope, therefore, that the normalization of relations between the two countries is finally possible?

"Our differences," the chief of Algerian diplomacy answered, "have not yet been settled. There are some sensitive matters and major questions on which our approaches and viewpoints are not yet the same. 'Normalization,' as you call it, presupposes that the right political and psychological conditions exist for mutually fruitful cooperation.

"It presupposes the final elimination of the unwillingness and the causes of tension which so far hindered it, despite occasional temporary phases of eurphoria. First, we must adopt the same approaches. In face of new problems which might arise, our attitude must preserve the present and still provide a good future. Lasting, useful cooperation can only be achieved in friction is removed."

Mr Benyahia thinks that the visit which his French counterpart made in June 1979 was a step forward in this connection, since it broke through the "opaque wall of relations between the two countries." "We examined affairs in great detail," the minister said, "and honestly tried to understand the past better in order to view the future more clearly. It seemed to us that we could arrive at a joint assessment of the causes which have prevented harmonious development of our relations. We must continue in the direction and go right to the heart of the most burning problems without hesitation. We must fix a common approach devoid of any ambiguity. Therefore we are going to Paris with a desire to organize Algerian-French cooperation on a new basis. This cooperation will be particularly lasting since it will meet Third World development needs."

Mr Benyahia preferred to stick to principles and general ideas and refused to mention points of dispute in precise terms. "I do not think," he said, "that the settlement of certain old quarrels would be facilitated by a public debate." Moreover, "on the eve of a visit which we expect to achieve a great deal," he did not want to emphasize certain problems. However, at our insistence, he made an exception for the problem of immigration. It was France, he recalled, which called for this manpower to take part in the war effort in World War I, then to rebuild and develop the country after World War II. Therefore France has direct responsibility for the people who have been living in France, in some cases for several decades, and who have roots there. "There could be a crisis between the two countries in this sphere," the minister told us, "if France takes a unilateral and expedient view of the facts without reference to the historical reasons for this emigration and without taking account of the anxieties of these workers and the rights they have won."

[Question] The French people who remained in Algeria after independence--there are only a few thousand--also have problems. They cannot sell their goods or transfer their property even though in some cases they have very little. Does Algeria intend to take an initiative in this sphere?

[Answer] "The Algerian Government," Mr Benyahia told us, "has never intended to prevent the French people living in Algeria from selling their goods or transferring their property. For instance, on this particular point, current legislation enables any person of French nationality intending to leave the territory for good and settle in France to freely open what is called a 'final departure account. These accounts are transferable (note Legislation does indeed make provision for opening final departure accounts. However, in order to be able to sell an apartment or a business, French people must supply a "non-vacation" certificate from the prefecture authorities. These authorities systematically refuse to issue such certificates. Furthermore the Finance Ministry opposes any transfer). In any case we are prepared to examine these questions again in cases where specific problems have arisen, and we will do so as openly as possible and strictly in keeping with the spirit which should govern relations between the two countries."

[Question] It seems that the French stance on the Western Sahara affair is no longer a precondition for an improvement in bilaterial relations. Is that true?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the Sahara problem has particularly aggravated tension between the two countries recently. There is still a risk that the conflict will spread, and the danger to peace and security in the region remains. The crisis could even be heightened and assume unexpected dimensions.

However, the facts of the Western Sahara affair are now fully understood by the whole international community. The United Nations and the OAU both regard it not as a conflict between two neighboring states, but as a case of thwarted decolonization, which should be solved by the people concerned exercising their right to self-determination. In a recent resolution the United Nations recognized the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the Saharan people, represented by the POLISARIO Front. Hence, for the international community the problem cannot be posed in terms of neutrality, and the responsibility of all UN members is fully involved.

Euro-Arab Dialog

[Question] Aside from bilateral problems, have France and Algeria a special role to play together on the world scene?

[Answer] Each of the two countries, with its specific characteristics and within its own ambit, can contribute to developing and applying the new ideas now changing the world. I am thinking in particular of efforts to democratize international relations and to promote a new economic system.

These, the minister continued, are two closely linked spheres which lend themselves to dialog, consultations and even joint action between the Third World and Europe. Fundamentally, beyond current alliances and balances, Europe in general and France in particular stand to gain from the development of a multipolar world. In this way European and Third World countries would be able to contribute to shaping the world's future. In the final analysis it is control over our destiny which is at stake. In my view this convergence should be even broader with regard to the new economic system. It is true that the disappointments experienced in north-south dialog can be explained by the lack of political will among the developed countries. However, the increasing deterioration of the world economy should prompt us to act urgently, through democratic dialog, to establish new relations corresponding to needs of solidarity and justice and guaranteeing progress and development to the one side and giving the other side the means of ending inflation and the consequent risks of economic recession.

Euro-Arab dialog has been started in this same perspective. To make valuable progress this dialog must take account of the fundamental demands and aspirations of both sides, in order to direct efforts toward more decisive action, especially with a view to finding a just solution to the Palestinian problem. Moreover, it is clear that Algeria and France, which are both Mediterranean powers, could take action with other Mediterranean countries to create the right conditions for greater cooperation in the Mediterranean, which is now an area of tension and confrontation.

ASH-SHA'B COMMENTARY ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD212140 Algiers APS in French 1112 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 21 Jan, APS--The national daily ASH-SHA'B devoted its Sunday editorial to the meeting of the foreign ministers of certain Islamic countries due to be held in Islamabad this coming Saturday. This meeting was announced Saturday by the secretary general of the Islamic Conference. Speaking about the international context of the meeting, ASH-SHA'B wrote that this context was characterized by the situation in Central Asia where events in Afghanistan, together with the imperialist provocations against the Iranian Revolution have brought about tension threatening world security and peace. [passage indistinct] Regarding the proposed Islamabad meeting, the paper wonders:

What interest can Third World countries, and particularly the Islamic countries, have in this conflict currently pitting the two superpowers against each other?

Why haven't these (Islamic) countries spoken up before now in order to face up to the flagrant American threats against the Iranian Revolution?

With regard to Afghanistan, the paper believes that Washington's position toward events in Kabul is strictly of an electoral nature. This position has not been dictated by attachment to the principle of the right of peoples to liberty, for if that was the case, the paper writes, how can one explain the fact that the Washington administration turned a deaf ear to Western intervention in Zaire, to the overthrow of the Central African and Comoran regimes and to the attempt to topple the revolutionary government of Benin, and continues to ignore the flagrant violations of human rights in Western Sahara, South Africa, Palestine and in certain regions of Latin America?

Given these precedents where, the paper notes, all the involved parties belonged to the Western camp, it is not wrong to affirm that at present the nondeclared objective of the American administration is to exploit events in Afghanistan and set up new military bases in the Arab world and in the regions bordering the Red Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. In addition to this main aim designed to place the Arab world on the bandwagon of world imperialism and to sanction the Israeli occupation of Palestine, the United States expects to insure the destruction or the weakening of nonalinement, a movement based on the rejection of military bases, blocs and axes, and to see the Arab liberation movement break off from allies which supply it with the financial support and weapons necessary for foiling the Camp David conspiracy.

For these reasons, ASH-SHA'B believes, the meeting of the foreign ministers of certain Islamic countries scheduled to take place in Islamabad next Saturday to discuss just one topic on the Agenda; namely, Afghanistan, might have negative consequences on the higher interests of the Islamic nation.

Furthermore, those who have zealously insured that the meeting will be held at a date coinciding with that of normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, will have shown a lack of commonsense and vision.

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RECEIVES PFLP'S HABASH

LD211916 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Precident Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, received at presidential headquarters this morning George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP].

Mr Habash told the press at the Houari Boumediene International Airport that he reviewed with the head of state of Algeria the development of the situation in the Middle East and, in particular, the Palestinian cause. He also said that the conversation touched also on the imperialist plan in the region which is aimed at the liquidation of Palestinian resistance. In connection with this, he stated his satisfaction with Algeria's support of the fighting Palestinian people.

LIBYA

AL-AHRAM: DPRK TO WITHDRAW PILOTS FROM LIBYA

NC220933 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, Jan. 22 (AFP)--North Korea is to withdraw its pilots from Libya following reports of possible Libyan military action against Egypt, the Cairo daily AL-AHRAM said today. The North Koreans have been training local pilots in Korean fighters sold to Libya, the daily reported.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES PUBLISH NEW ORGAN

LD181434 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The first issue of the newspaper AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR [The Green March], organ of the revolutionary committees, was published today with analytical and intellectual articles on a number of important issues. In a front-page article the paper emphasized that information has become an instrument for misleading and misinforming the popular masses everywhere about what is going on around them. It said that AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR is the organ of the revolutionary committees, which discovered through the Green Book the false democracy prevailing in the world and the truth about the societies of exploitation and organized themselves into revolutionary committees to detonate the revolution--the revolution of the future. The paper added that the publication of AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR is good news and a pioneering action for lovers of freedom, since this is the first time that a voice has emerged to analyze and present the issues in a true revolutionary spirit, because it is the voice of freedom and progress under the guidance of the revolutionary committees.

PALESTINIAN DETAINEES CONTINUE HUNGER STRIKE

JN211842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 21 January--Today the Palestinians who are detained in the prisons of the Libyan town of Al-Bayda continued their open hunger strike for the fifth day running, in protest against their illegal detention. Reporting this today, WAFA says that the Palestinian detainees are Ahmad al-Barwani, Dr Muhammad Nur, Dr Muhammad Awdah, Abd al-Munim Hamdan, Fathi al-Kawamili and Mahmud al-Kurdi.

COMMENTARY ON REPORTS OF EGYPTIAN RESERVES CALLUP

LD211616 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The reports that leaked out about the callup by the subdued Egyptian regime of reserve forces for active duty in the Egyptian Army and about the cover of secrecy that shrouded this callup arouse a great deal of surprise and astonishment. They also prove that the subdued Egyptian regime has placed itself at the disposal of the United States to perform the role of the imperialist policeman in the region, threatening its security and the forces of liberation and revolution which refuse to submit to the American-Zionist will.

What indeed provokes surprise and astonishment about the callup of the reserve to join the regular forces is that the Egyptian forces have been withdrawn from the Canal front with the Zionist racist enemy, that this front has now been totally relaxed, that there is, actually, no front with the enemy, that the Egyptian regime declared that the October War was the last war, that the subdued Egyptian regime has entered into an alliance with the Zionists and that the negotiations with the terrorist Begin have not been deadlocked to give the impression that the Egyptian regime was seeking to put on a show of force for the benefit of the enemy. What also provokes astonishment is that the Camp David agreements provide for settling all secondary disputes between the subdued and the enemy by means of direct negotiations and not by the threat of use of force, and that the subdued regime dares do no such thing against the enemy now that the enemy has gained geographical and strategic advantages in Sinai and the Negev through the capitulation of the traitorous Egyptian president.

If we were to review the statements made recently by the United States and the subdued regime, we would come to the conclusion that there are connections between the imperialist designs and the traitorous As-Sadat's callup of reserve men and officers to active service in the Egyptian Army.

For some time the United States has been scheming for military intervention against the security of the region. This is because it wants to secure its oil requirements from the Arab homeland and wants the Arab wealth to be under its direct influence. Furthermore, the United States has been trying to impose capitulation on the Arabs to untie the noose from around the neck of its agent As-Sadat and save him from his choking isolation.

The American Air Force and the air force of the subdued have recently staged joint maneuvers. Furthermore, the subdued has offered land, air and naval bases in Egypt to the United States. He coupled all this with a campaign of hatred which he and his hired propaganda media embarked upon, directing their poison against the Arab people in the Gulf and the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah. Furthermore, the traitorous As-Sadat has persistently called on the United States to intervene in the area to protect the interests of the imperialist West, expressing full readiness to offer all military facilities in Egypt to the American force in the area.

The subdued As-Sadat's callup of the reserve forces to active service in the Egyptian Army means that As-Sadat has prepared himself to implement whatever orders Washington might issue to him against the Arab people in the Gulf or the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah.

However, what has been published by the American press, most of which serve the Washington administration, and by the Arab press about the reports of the subdued's callup of the reserves indicates that the subdued's preparations are intended for aggression against the people of Jamahiriyah.

Thus, the aim behind the military preparations by the subdued regime is to commit aggression against Arab nation and particularly Libya, which is the thorn in the flesh of the subdued As-Sadat, Washington and Zionism.

In order that Arabs, all Arabs, may not be taken unprepared and may foil the intrigues of the imperialists, Zionists and their traitorous agent As-Sadat, and in view of all the above, all Arabs must as of this moment put their fingers on the triggers of their guns to foil the plot which is directed against them all.

MOROCCO

EDITORIAL ON DANGERS OF 'IDEOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM'

LD211359 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "Ideological Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] Colonial powers used to justify their conquests in the name of the mission to bring civilization with which they were allegedly invested on behalf of "backward or underdeveloped" peoples. A colonial right in support of a veritable doctrine justifying these conquests was thus seen to be created.

Today the world has changed. Colonialism has been condemned and banished; no one dares appeal to it or exercise it, and among the colonialists we have seen a complex and a feeling of guilt appear.

During this period the colonial system was resisted not only in the countries suffering it but equally at the very heart of public opinion in the colonialists' own countries, where anticolonialist movements were seen to multiply.

Since the Atlantic Charter and then the UN Charter solemnly condemned such practices, the whole world has been seen to voice its solidarity with the last peoples still under tutelage in Palestine, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

But another colonialism has just replaced the old one in a more pernicious and irreversible form motivated by the "mission to impose and defend socialism." To achieve this end all means are good, beginning with the most effective: force. To such a point that today in the name of this socialism the most sacred principles are flouted and have to yield to the right of the strongest and the new right to dispose of peoples.

Today it is the turn of Afghanistan, a member of the United Nations, a nonalined country and an ancient Islamic country which has always held on to its faith and independence and has observed a strict attitude of neutrality in order not to upset its powerful neighbour, but which could not prevent the latter from meddling more and more closely in its internal affairs until open intervention in the last few days.

Thus, after classical colonialism we see now developing in broad daylight a new form of oppression, and just as colonialism sought to justify its conquests, so the new imperialism justifies its own by a pseudo-ideology which is, in fact, no more than a pretense.

All this creates an extremely dangerous situation because for a long time, even after the events of Angola, Eritrea, Uganda and Vietnam, nobody reacted or protested. With Afghanistan, we are paying today the dividends of this neglect.

As far as we are concerned, we proclaim our complete solidarity with our Afghan brothers, the subject of aggression and oppression. We aline ourselves with this great Islamic people, who have made a precious contribution to Islam down the centuries through their thinkers and theologians, and denounce this invasion.

At the same time, however, we declare that our adversaries who join in chorus against Morocco at every meeting have today lost all credibility, and we would hope that at their next abusive outburst there will be someone to shut them up and tell them a few home truths. For after all, when you make yourself the accomplice of an imperialist aggression such as is being committed in Afghanistan, you should at least have the decency to be quiet and not to brandish before Morocco those principles which you are among the first to flout. It must thus be hoped that these events will open the eyes of those who have refused to see and that they will finally realize, as La Rochefoucauld said, that hypocrisy is a service that vice renders to virtue.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT BAKR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM GUINEAN COUNTERPART

JN211546 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 21 January--Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr received Guinean roving ambassador 'Abdoulaye Diallo here today.

During the meeting, the Guinean official delivered a written message to President Numayri from Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure dealing with bilateral relations, particularly in the political and economic spheres.

The two sides also discussed the close relations that exist between the SSU and the Democratic Party of Guinea. The Guinean official said that a delegation from the Democratic Party of Guinea will attend the SSU's third national conference on 26 January.

TUNISIA

SANA REPORTS DEPORTATION OF INA CORRESPONDENT

JN171819 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Tunis, 17 January--Yesterday evening, the Tunisian authorities deported INA correspondent in Tunis Khalid Majid. The reason for this measure has not been disclosed.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO FRONT, PFLP ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD200245 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A joint communique of the POLISARIO Front and the PFLP was published tonight. It deals with the talks between the delegations of the two movements led by Mohamed Abdul Aziz and George Habash.

At this meeting, the two sides examined in particular the latest developments in the Arab world and first of all the imperialist-Zionist reactionary machinations that aim at implementing the maneuver called internal autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza, and examined the attempts of the reactionary fascist forces in Lebanon which aim at harming the resistance of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist and progressive movement.

The two sides strongly condemned the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David agreement as an integral part of the plot aimed against the Palestinian cause and against the cause of liberating the entire Arab region.

The two sides examined the present situation in the Maghreb region and in particular the Western Sahara. They thus turned to an analysis of the fight of the Saharan people against the reactionary forces headed by the Moroccan regime and the attainments and successes gained daily by this people in various fields--successes and victories which the Moroccan reactionary regime, supported by American imperialism, is trying to destroy by attempting to liquidate the revolution in the west of the Arab world.

The two sides consider that the active forces in Morocco must work quickly and without delay in order to eliminate the Moroccan regime and to attain the aspirations of the Moroccan masses for independence and building a progressive society able to deliver the Moroccan Arab people from servitude and exploitation.

BEGIN SUPPORTS WITHDRAWAL FROM OLYMPIC GAMES

TA211947 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin today expressed his personal support for cancelling Israel's participation in the Olympic Games in Moscow. In a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, the prime minister was asked--on President Carter's behalf--to cancel Israel's participation in the Olympic Games. The prime minister emphasized that although he personally regards the President's request favorably, ultimately, the decision is up to the olympic committee. Nevertheless, Mr Begin promised to raise the issue at the Cabinet session on Sunday. In their meeting, Begin and Lewis also discussed the forthcoming visit to Israel of Ambassador Sol Linowitz and the latest developments in the autonomy talks.

Yitzhaq Navon's Cautious View

TA220655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Today, the Sports Union will appeal to the olympic committee for interim funds so as not to harm the future preparations of the sportsmen for the Moscow Olympics.

While the sports activists are encountering budget difficulties, the president of the state, Yitzhaq Navon, yesterday took a stand on Israel's participation in the Olympic Games. He was speaking at the tenth anniversary of the Prisoners of Zion Organization in Tel Aviv, and reacted to a question from the audience.

[Begin Navon recording] It seems to me that he [Prime Minister Begin] has said something regarding Israel's participation in the Olympic Games. Well, if indeed, together with the free camp in the world, there is a sufficient and impressive number [of objectors to participation in the Olympics], it may be a good idea that we also do not participate in the Olympic Games. [applause] [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN DEPARTS FOR EGYPT

TA220843 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0815 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 22 Jan--Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman left this morning (at 10:00 am local) for Egypt for 2 [as published] days of talks with his counterpart Gen Kamal 'Ali. He departed from an air force base. As had been reported, Weizman was accompanied by his military adviser, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir. His talks will center on the mutual supervision arrangements along the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line which will separate Israel and Egypt for the next 2 years. The defense minister will probably meet with President Anwar as-Sadat for a discussion on the overall problems which concern Israel and Egypt.

Mr Weizman is scheduled to return to Israel on Thursday [24 January].

MINISTER BURG ON AUTONOMY SITUATION, U.S. PRESSURE

TA211645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The head of the Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs, Dr Yosef Burg, today reported that he had received a letter from the U.S. representative to the talks, Sol Linowitz, in which the U.S. representative says that he is not too concerned about the crisis in the autonomy talks.

Dr Burg, who was speaking to the NRP Knesset faction, said that according to the contacts he had with the Americans, it did not appear to him that Ambassador Linowitz would bring with him on his upcoming visit to the Middle East a new program for the autonomy talks, our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports.

[Hakohen] Dr Burg tried to calm people down today following the crisis atmosphere surrounding the autonomy talks. I propose, he said, that we do not panic. Negotiations that have no crisis are not negotiations.

However, the interior minister admitted that not all the scripts dealing with what is expected in the autonomy talks are rosy. According to one of the evaluations, as he put it, Egypt might say it had tried to reach a solution for the Palestinian problem through negotiations with Israel and had been disappointed, and, because of this, it would return to the arms of the Arab people. The Egyptians, according to Dr Burg, might also propose a return to the Geneva conference or transferring the issue to the United Nations.

Dr Burg also wanted to direct attention to the arguments used by officials of the Washington administration about what is happening in the Middle East; arguments that might hint at the use of pressure on Israel on the autonomy issue. According to one argument, the United States must fight the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by strengthening its position in the Arab world, and this means pressure on Israel. Another argument says that anyone who endangers the peace efforts in the Middle East is endangering the reelection of President Carter, and, again, this means pointing an accusing finger at and pressure on Israel. As for the immediate forecast for the talks of the autonomy working groups, which are being renewed next week, Dr Burg said that there could be two possibilities: One, a technical discussion on the structure of the departments of the administrative council, ignoring the dispute about the general structure of the autonomy; another possibility is that there will not be any discussion.

Additional Report

TA220957 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 22 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Yona Kohen]

[Excerpt] Israel will not deviate from the principles of its program for administrative autonomy for the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and the model which Israel's representatives proposed to Egypt are consistent with what was written in the agreement signed at Camp David--Minister of the Interior Dr Yosef Burg said yesterday.

Replying to a series of questions put to him by members of the NRP Knesset faction, the minister of the interior praised the form and contents of the replies given by H. Kubersky, the director general of the Ministry of the Interior, to the representatives of Egypt in the debates over the details of the autonomy program. Mr Kubersky rejected the allegation that Israel was proposing, in its program, giving the inhabitants of Gaza "less than they had under Egyptian rule" up to the Six-Day War. Mr Kubersky gave tangible examples to refute this claim.

The Israeli model for the autonomy, Dr Burg said, was constructed on three planes: the authority proposed for the administrative authority in such practical spheres as health, education, agriculture, transport, labor, etc; spheres in which we are interested in partnership with the authority, such as on questions involving the water resources; and the sphere which must be our sole responsibility--that of security.

The minister of the interior expressed the hope that the United States would not put forward its own proposals and would permit a continuation of the debate between Israel and Egypt and would refrain from any trend toward relying on "moderate Arab countries"--at Israel's expense. Dr Burg added that, on the basis of contacts he was holding with representatives of the United States, he thought that Ambassador Sol Linowitz would not bring any U.S. plans with him.

HA'ARETZ NOTES EGYPTIAN DEMANDS REGARDING AUTONOMY

TA210925 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman, HA'ARETZ political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Egypt maintains that the Israeli autonomy model aggravates the status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as compared with their status in 1967, and that it constitutes a mockery of the Camp David accords. Egypt has principles of its own and they stipulate, among other things, that the Israeli settlements in the autonomous regions are null and void and that the aim of the transition period is to grant the Palestinians self-determination. This emerges from the report made to the Cabinet yesterday by the director general of the Interior Ministry, Mr Hayim Kubersky, who headed the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks.

It transpires from his report that in the Egyptians' estimate the Israeli model is meant to perpetuate Israel's occupation of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and that the Israeli proposal would mean a deterioration of the situation of the residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip even when compared to their status under the Israel military government. The Egyptians submitted a number of principles regarding the nature of the autonomy as they see it. These principles, which were not submitted in writing, include:

--The objective of the autonomy period is to grant self-determination to the Palestinians.

--Ignoring the presence of the IDF in the autonomous regions once the 5 years are up, as laid down in the Camp David agreements.

--Transferring all the military government's powers to the autonomy council, which will consist of 81 members. This council will elect a limited administrative council which will also possess "implied powers" [samkuyot shiyuriyot], (that is, not only explicitly operative authority, but implied powers as well, as is the custom in governments).

Kubersky emphasized to the Cabinet the general mood as conveyed to him by the Egyptian officials, which reflects second thoughts and feelings of regret by the Egyptian man in the street regarding the benefits derived by Egypt from signing the peace treaty with Israel. The officials noted that the general feeling of the people is that Egypt has lost its superior status in the Arab world and that the damage inherent in making peace with Israel outweighs the advantages.

'AL HAMISHMAR ON POSSIBLE TRIPARTITE SUMMIT

TA210931 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[By political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] A Western source in Israel said yesterday that, when the autonomy teams meet in plenary session next week, special presidential envoy Sol Linowitz will examine the chances of convening a summit meeting involving President Carter, Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat.

The source made it clear that Israel's proposed autonomy model, which almost totally rejects the idea of any real powers for the autonomy council, is not acceptable to the United States.

The source added that the respective positions of Israel and Egypt were diametrically opposed and that the United States would introduce a compromise proposal between these stands. But in his view that would come in the future and is not to be expected during Linowitz's visit. This visit will mainly be devoted to studying the gap between Egypt's and Israel's positions on the autonomy issue and to paving the way for a summit meeting. The source stressed that such a summit could only come about if it becomes clear that Egypt and Israel are both ready to make concessions. In the absence of such readiness, the source said, it is doubtful whether President Carter will agree during an election year to call a summit meeting whose chances of its success are not assured.

U.S. ASKED TO REFRAIN FROM MENTIONING PALESTINIAN QUESTION

TA210939 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 21 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By HATZOFE political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Excerpt] Israel has appealed to the United States and asked that the administration's spokesmen refrain from mentioning the Palestinian question because this serves the aims of the PLO, which declared that it welcomes the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This situation, indirectly, harms U.S. interests as well as Israeli interests. This has been learned by our correspondent from reliable sources.

It also has been learned that the administration promised to stop mentioning it, and this issue has not been discussed since last Thursday.

MA'ARIV on Palestinian Issue

TA220817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] MA'ARIV writes on the message Carter had sent Congress supporting the Palestinians' right to participate in determining their future. The newspaper says that linking the Palestinian issue to the establishment of the regional defense system in the Middle East will grant the Soviets a larger maneuvering capability. The U.S. support for the elements which arouse ferment in the area will not bring peace or stability.

EGYPTIAN OIL OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICE

TA201212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Jan 80 TA

[Text] This year Egypt will sell oil to Israel at a reduction of $5 per barrel from the official price. This has been learned by our economic affairs correspondent Yosi Melman following the Cabinet meeting at which Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i reported to the Cabinet on the agreement he reached in Cairo. He said that, beginning next month, oil from Egypt would be sold directly to Israel's three oil companies, Paz, Sonol and Delek. They will pay the full price and the Egyptian Government will refund the reduction directly to the Israeli Government.

Egyptian-produced oil has two prices--heavy oil costs $40 per barrel while lighter oil costs $33. These prices are among the highest in the world.

As has been said, Israel will enjoy a $5 reduction on both kinds of oil.

Further Details

TA201824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpts] Toward the end of the year there will be talks on a new agreement regarding [oil] prices for 1981. Israel will be buying 2 million tons of Egyptian oil--about 25 percent of her consumption. Egypt is entitled to update the oil prices every 3 months in accordance with international developments. The Cabinet secretary refused to confirm these details because, he said, government discussions were secret and not for public perusal.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, POSTAL SERVICES TO BEGIN SOON

TA200905 Jerusalem POST in English 20 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Benny Morris]

[Text] Telecommunications and postal services between Israel and Egypt will begin operating one week from today, a Communications Ministry spokesman announced last night.

An agreement to this effect was reached when Communications Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i visited Cairo last week. Gid'on Lev, director-general of the ministry, put the finishing touches to the agreement in Cairo on Friday.

The postal links will cover all the services currently operating in Israel, including air and sea mail, "express" letters and packages up to 15 kilos. There will be both regular and urgent telegram facilities but no "night-letters" as Egypt lacks such a service.

Airmail letters to Egypt will cost the same as those to most European countries, the spokesman said.

From next Sunday, Israelis will also be able to telephone Egypt on two available lines through the international operator at "18." Egypt has no direct dialing system with any country, explained the spokesman. But the introduction of direct dialing with Israel will be speeded up if the Egyptians agree to purchase the Sinai communications network offered to them by Lev on Friday.

Telephone, telegraph and telex services will be operative 24 hours a day, the spokesman said.

On Wednesday both countries will inform the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunications Union of the new services.

EGYPT'S EMBASSY STAFF TO BE LIMITED AT FIRST

TA181107 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 18 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By the 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent on Arab affairs]

[Text] The number of personnel to staff the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv, whose names will be publicized in Cairo in about a week, will not be above five or seven in addition to Ambassador Sa'd Murtada. Egypt has decided that in the first stage of the normalization it will not send technical advisers to Tel Aviv, such as economic, commercial, transportation or legal attaches. Only 6 months after the Tel Aviv Embassy has been opened will Cairo decide, in accordance with agreements to be signed with Israel, which technical experts it would be worth its while to send.

Egypt's ambassador designate, Sa'd Murtada, will not arrive in Israel before 26 February, the date set in the Camp David accords for the opening of the embassies in Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Murtada, who is preparing for his job in Israel, met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali yesterday for a talk described by official circles as "a discussion of issues connected with the functioning of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel." At the end of the meeting, it was reported that in 10 days Egypt will send a Foreign Ministry delegation to Israel to select the building for the ambassador, most probably in Herzliyya Pitu'ah or Kefar Shemaryahu.

Members of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said yesterday after the Ghali-Murtada meeting that it was decided that the Egyptian Embassy will be located in Tel Aviv rather than Jerusalem because "Tel Aviv is the capital of Israel that Egypt is prepared to recognize."

Last week, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry received an official announcement by the Israeli Cabinet about the appointment of Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar as Israel's ambassador to Cairo.

EGYPTIAN UNREST, OPPOSITION TO NORMALIZATION REPORTED

TA202045 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Opponents of the government are continuing to be arrested in Egypt. The Alexandria general prosecutor has announced the arrest of dozens of members of the fanatical group whose members planted bombs in Coptic churches in the city at the beginning of January. This is the last official announcement on the activities of the Egyptian security forces. Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Ehud Ya'ari, adds further details on the issue.

[Ya'ari] In the past few days various sources continue to report the rise of internal tension in Egypt and, what is more important, expressions of anxiety and alertness on the part of the authorities to an unprecedented degree compared with the last 2 years. Here are some examples of this situation: Almost 5,000 people have been arrested in various districts of Egypt, mainly in the district of Al-Fayyum and the delta areas in the framework of a large preventive campaign. The arrested people were found to possess large quantities of arms and sabotage material--a dangerous sign as far as As-Sadat is concerned.

Second, As-Sadat has lately implemented a mass transfer of officers in the various elite army branches, again to an unprecedented degree. Among those dismissed are the commanders of the paratroopers and the commando units.

Third, in the wake of the activity carried out by the Muslim circles, such as this [video portion of demonstration shown at this point] demonstration at the Al-Azhar college on Friday, the Egyptian authorities adopted cautious measures, the scope of which indicates the concern regarding possible unrest. The authorities did not intervene in the course of this rally. Apparently, the rally was organized on the issue of Afghanistan. However, in fact, there were shouts against the normalization. This was accompanied by strong criticism levelled at the Parliament, from within As-Sadat's own party, against some of his latest moves--mainly the granting of military services to the U.S. Air Force and the proposal to transfer water from the Nile to the Negev.

Also, several of As-Sadat's closest aides have expressed, in private forums, their reservations regarding--in their view--the "too" intimate relationship with the United States. Apparently, there is no immediate danger in these events. However, one should remember that Egypt is also facing internal problems. The forthcoming normalization with Israel at the end of this week will constitute from now on one of the controversial issues.

NEW WEAPONS PROCUREMENT AFFECTED BY DEFENSE BUDGET CUT

TA171053 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Israel will not be able to make new arms purchases next year. This is one of the immediate consequences of the decision--endorsed by the defense establishment--to cut $400 million from next year's defense budget.

As is known, it was decided that the dollar portion of the defense budget would be cut by $800 million over the next 3 years due to the economic situation and the government's decision to reduce the state budget as much as possible. The $800 million cut includes 600 million so-called "free-dollars," namely, sums of money not included in the U.S. grant. Most of the budget cut--$400 million--will be made next year. As already noted, the cut will be made with the approval of Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Chief of Staff Rafa'el Eytan on the condition that 62.5 billion Israeli pounds are put at the disposal of the defense establishment next year.

It transpires that the immediate outcome of the cut in the foreign currency section is that the IDF will not be able to purchase new weapon systems next year. In fact, it will be frozen and will be reduced to daily items such as spare parts. According to the original plan, Israel was supposed to receive its first F-16 aircraft in 1981. However, due to the cancellation of the deal with Iran, the United States agreed to advance the supply of these aircraft to the beginning of 1980. The Defense Ministry regards the fact that some of these planes will arrive in Israel in 1980 as a major achievement.

Current Arms Procurement Unaffected

TA171054 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] According to authorized sources, the reduction of the Defense Ministry's procurement budget by $400 million will not affect the supply of modern warfare items during the fiscal year 1980/1981.

During that year the air force will receive dozens of F-16 aircraft and other planes as well as ground and naval military equipment. According to these sources, the cut in the procurement will only delay the dates of supply.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman raised the proposal to reduce the dollar portion of the defense budget during discussions with members of the defense establishment in order to follow the proposed cut in the state budget and on the condition that the full budget would not be affected. This budget totals 62.5 billion Israeli pounds. The defense minister's purpose is not to affect the Israeli defense establishment industries so that there is no need to cancel production runs and dismiss workers.

CABINET, ZIONIST FEDERATION DECIDE TO ESTABLISH MORE SETTLEMENETS

TA201947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The joint committee, including representatives of the Cabinet and the Zionist Federation, has decided to establish two more settlements in the western slopes of the Hebron hills along the green line. They will be called Nehusha and Sheqef. The committee has also approved the establishment of Tirmat, which will be a communal settlement near Nahalal. However, the head of the Zionist Federation Settlement Department, Ra'anan Weitz, scored the decisions, calling them decisions with no substance, because the state budget has no funds for new settlements or developing existing ones. He demanded thorough soul-searching about the entire settlement situation to prevent the deterioration of the situation. Weitz was speaking to our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh.

Additional Report

TA210950 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the joint committee for settlement approved the establishment of two new settlements in the West Bank: Levona, near Neve Zuf, and Mizpe Giv'on, near the settlement of Giv'on. It was decided that the settlement of Levona will be a communal settlement administered by the [Zionist Organization] Settlement Department. Most of the members of the settlement nucleus are employees of Israel aircraft industries. The settlement will belong to the Herut-Betar settlements movement.

It has been reported that the state attorney's office has located for the settlement 600 dunams of land owned by the state and is still trying to locate an additional 400 dunams which are not privately owned by the local Arabs.

Mizpe Giv'on is to be set up on 600 dunams bought by a Jewish company in 1932. The settlement bodies will decide on the nature of the settlement sometime in the future. The nucleus which will move to Mizpe Giv'on now resides in Giv'on, and following disagreements between the two nuclei, it was decided to allot the adjacent settlement to one of them.

The chairman of the committee, Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, asked military government personnel, the Israel Lands Administration and the settlement department to find out whether it would be possible to establish Israeli settlements between the area south of the Gaza Strip and Kibbutz Kerem Shalom.

WEST BANK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD AS SCHEDULED

TA212040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The military government has decided to conduct the elections of the Judaea and Samaria municipalities as scheduled, in April 1980. Thus, the military government wants to prevent two consecutive election campaigns: one for the autonomy institutions and the second for the municipalities. The municipal elections will probably be held in the framework of the autonomy, if it is implemented. If the autonomy talks do not end successfully the military government will reexamine the issue.

AFGHANISTAN

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

GF211708 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 21 Jan 80 GF

[Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, dated 21 January]

[Text] In accordance with the political line of the state and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan dated December 27, 1979, and especially the relations with Pakistan that we have unbreakable and brotherly ties and the completion of the release of all the political Afghan prisoners who were saved from the guillotine of the murderer Amin and his band, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for the purpose of proving its good will and strengthening an improvement of friendly atmosphere with Pakistan, out of 23 political prisoners from that country who were imprisoned by the instructions of Amin at [word indistinct], 18 of them were delivered to Pakistani authorities today, and another 5 of them did not want to return to Pakistan and requested the Afghan authorities to remain in Afghanistan.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expects the ties between Afghanistan and Pakistan to further increase and to implement discussions on all subjects, to implement discussions so all kinds of differences and misunderstandings would be resolved by sincere and brotherly efforts.

INTERIOR MINISTER OUTLINES AMIN'S COUP PLAN

LD212344 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sayyed Mohammad Gulabzoi, minister of the interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in his office this morning read to Afghan and foreign journalists a prepared statement about the despicable alliance between Gulboddin Hekmatyar and his dark reactionary band with Hafizollah Amin, the CIA agent:

[Begin Gulabozoi recording] We have at our disposal facts which reveal a criminal conspiracy between Hafizollah Amin and the rightwing reaction. Amin, who had long had links with the CIA, established direct contacts with the head of the Islam Party of Afghanistan and a leader of armed bands of the counterrevolution, Gulboddin Hekmatyar. Acting on the CIA's instructions, in alliance with the rebels Amin attempted on 29 December to carry out a drastic switch in the internal and foreign policy of Afghanistan, to physically destroy all honest party members, to finally part from the course of the Sawr Revolution and to establish a reactionary dictatorship in the country.

After seizing power and after the foul murder of Taraki, Hafizollah Amin at once began seeking agreement with the internal and external counterrevolution. At the end of September, his emissary had a secret meeting with a personal representative of Gulboddin in Konarha Province of Afghanistan. During this meeting, agreement in principle was reached on ending confrontation and on possible cooperation. This could not fail to please "Abdollah Amin, the elder brother of the Kabul dictator, who had long been urging Hafizollah to put an end to the game of revolution and socialism, and to appoint relatives and loyal friends to the highest state posts.

The plot which Amin and Gulboddin were planning was encouraged by the American special services, who set out to build bridges between them. They became more and more convinced in Washington that the Amin regime, in view of its internal evolution, fully met the long-term interests of the United States.

On 4 October last year, Hafizollah Amin held a secret meeting in Kabul with his accomplices, at which the conditions for an alliance with Golboddin were discussed in greater detail and endorsed. This is what they were, according to the established data:

Amin and his circle would renounce the slogans of the Sawr Revolution, press ahead with the disintegration of the People's Democratic Party, and prepare conditions for the physical elimination of all honest party members, including Nur Mohammad Taraki's supporters Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri, Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Misaq, Watanjar and Gulabzoi, all of whom Amin wanted to eliminate. Gulboddin, for his part, would renounce the idea of creating an Islamic state and would nullify the influence of the other leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution--Sebghatullah, Sayyed Ahmad, Naqib, Ghulam Jailani, and ('Ata Nurjan). For this Amin would provide Gulboddin with 50 million afghanis to strengthen his position among the Afghan emigres and the rebel military bands.

According to the information, the Afghan state was to be headed by Hafizollah Amin as president; Bulboddin Hekmatyar was to be prime minister; Mohammad Yakub, the former chief of general staff, was to be defense minister. The ruling oligarchy was also planned to include individuals close to Amin and Gulboddin. The leadership was to include two of Amin's relatives--his brother 'Abdollah and his nephew Asadollah Amin; Mohammad Eqbal, the former political director at the Ministry of Defense; Mahmud Suma, minister of higher education, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; 'Abdorrashid Jalili, member of the Central Committee Politburo and minister of agriculture and land reform; Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, member of the Central Committee and minister of information and culture; Sahra'i, member of the Central Committee and minister of frontier affairs. Hekmatyar was to appoint his own members later.

Hafizollah Amin and Gulboddin Hekmatyar's agents at last met in October and December 1979 to finalize the plans for the coup. Reports about the progress of the meeting were given.

On [date indistinct] October, Hafizollah Amin's envoy took a special flight on the route Kabul-Paris-Rome-Karachi-Kabul by Ariana, the Afghan airline, and met with the U.S. agents in these cities. Between 22 and 24 December, Amin's special envoy went to Peshawar in Pakistan to reassure his friend Gulboddin Hekmatyar. Meanwhile, in Kabul assurances were received from official circles in Washington that if necessary the conspirators would be assisted by the U.S. Armed Forces.

Due to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the will of the people on the country, this murderer Hafizollah Amin and his followers were eliminated. As a result, 29 December 1979 did not become another tragic date for Afghanistan and our people. The Sawr Revolution had been saved. Thank you. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY DENIES AMIN'S FAMILY EXECUTED

LD211836 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Announcement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--DRA-- Interior Ministry "concerning the false propaganda of the imperialists and reactionaries"]

[Text] Western propagandists and spying (?nests) of the imperialist countries, in line with their lies, misrepresentations and propaganda, have recently started lamenting that all members of the Hafizollah Amin's family have been executed by firing squad.

The reactionary imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism, and in connection with China, have started lamentations lies and propaganda in defense of Hafizollah Amin, this treacherous spy and murderer and well-known CIA spy, and are trying to besmirch the reputation of revolutionary Afghanistan and its democratic and (?mass-approved) just policy. The Western propaganda organizations and the Chinese leader are lying about the DRA. The question arises: When Hafizollah Amin killed the best of our sons, where were (?these Westerners)?

To expose these machinations of Western propaganda and the countries and reactionaries connected with imperialism, it is being announced that, with the exception of Hafizollah Amin, who was sentenced to death by the revolutionary tribunal and one or two of his lackeys who were killed while resisting, no member of his family has been killed. The DRA Interior Ministry, while rejecting the false propaganda and lies of the West, China and reactionaries regarding the killing of the executioner Amin's family members, once more draws the attention of the free and truth-seeking people of Afghanistan and of the world to the fact that the propaganda of the imperialist reactionaries, China and other countries connected with imperialism is based on lies and is far from truth.

KABUL RADIO ON CHANGING NATIONAL FLAG, EMBLEM

LD211832 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Statement of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--DRA--"to all national, democratic and progressive and patriotic elements"]

[Text] According to a joint decision of the Politburo and Presidium on 17 January on changing the color and shape of the national flag of Afghanistan and the DRA Government emblem, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Presidium informs all national, democratic and progressive elements that they should send their patriotic views regarding the color and shape of the national flag of Afghanistan and the DRA Government emblem up to 27 January 1980 by mail to the office of the Revolutionary Council so that in accordance with the wishes and will of the free people of Afghanistan, the national flag of Afghanistan and the government emblem can be approved and sanctioned by the Revolutional Council of the DRA.

BABRAK KARMAL RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR 21 JAN

LD212304 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received His Excellency Edward Bardziej, ambassador of Poland, who paid a courtesy visit at the office of the Revolutionary Council at 1700 today.

DOST RECEIVES CUBAN, HUNGARIAN AMBASSADORS

LD212306 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met with His Excellency Raul Garcia Pelaez, the Cuban ambassador, at 1100 today. At 1200 he met with His Excellency Deszo Kiss, the Hungarian ambassador. The two ambassadors were paying courtesy visits.

ULEMAS DECLARE SUPPORT FOR KARMAL LEADERSHIP

GF211340 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jan 80 GF

[Text] Ulemas, clergymen and notables of the governorates of Parvaneh, Baghlan, Herat, Balkh and Takhar have held meetings at the governorates. They declared their full support for the new phase of the Sawr Revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolutionary Council chairman and prime minister.

At these meetings the governors spoke about the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and reviewed the tyrannical actions of Hafizollah Amin and his criminal aides. A number of governorate officials delivered speeches in support of the new phase of the victorious Sawr Revolution. They declared their complete readiness to give their lives in the defense of the country's independence and national sovereignty in the face of the conspiracies of reactionary forces that are linked to U.S. imperialism.

DELHI, ISLAMABAD EMBASSIES SUSPEND ISSUING VISAS TO NEWSMEN

BK220429 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Afghanistan Embassy in New Delhi has suspended issue of visas to journalists. An embassy spokesman said this has been done on instructions from Kabul. In reply to a question the spokesman said the suspension will be for 4 or 5 days.

The Afghan Embassy in Islamabad has also suspended issue of visas to Western newsmen.

Further Details

BK210910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 21 Jan (AFP)--The new Soviet-backed Afghan Government has stopped issuing visas to journalists of all nationalities, the Afghan Embassy announced here today. An embassy official said the suspension was "temporary" pending further instructions from the government in Kabul.

The ban followed the expulsion last weekend of all American correspondents from Afghanistan on grounds that they were guilty of "biased reporting". The widened ban on foreign correspondents reversed an earlier invitation to all non-American reporters to visit Afghanistan and see for themselves.

The total ban on visas followed the spread of film-taking incidents in which reporters had spoken of run-ins with Soviet troops. Correspondents in Afghanistan have been hampered both by Soviet and Afghan troops seeking to limit their movements and by strict censorship.

Telephone and Telex links remain largely inoperative, forcing most reporters to carry out their dispatches themselves for delayed transmission abroad.

AZHAR SAYS USSR PLAYS NO INTERNAL SECURITY ROLE

LD192053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1958 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The Soviet Union, bound in friendship with us, has sent a limited number of troops to our country, at the request of the legitimate Revolutionary Council. These forces are stationed here to be able to oppose any aggressor from abroad. This is the purpose and task of the Soviet units stationed here. They do not interfere in our internal affairs." This was stated by 'Abdossamad Azhar, member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council and head of the security organs, in an interview with GDR television, transmitted on Saturday evening.

He continued: "They have not interfered in matters concerning our internal security and order, and there was no need for us to ask for such intervention. Our people and their security organs are looking after internal security and order." Recently it has been necessary several times to have the Afghan military support the security forces. "This use of the Afghan Army took place against the internal reaction, against the counter-revolution inspired and supported by imperialism, which opposes the new order in the country."

"Bourgeois journalists have tried," Azhar continued, "to represent this deployment of our army to world public opinion as if it had involved the intervention of Soviet troops. Soviet troops have not so far been involved in any such actions--not a single Soviet soldier. And it is going to remain like that. I should like to emphasize once again that it is not Soviet soldiers who are looking after our internal security and order, but the Afghan people who are daily gaining increasing trust in the new phase of our revolution, in the order now prevailing in our country. Further proof of this is the fact that numerous rebels are coming out of the mountains, laying down their arms."

Azar emphasized: "We are firmly convinced that the trust shown toward us by the Afghan people, the trust in the united People's Democratic Party, the regard for the personage at the head of our country, will continue to help solve our tasks. The main force on which we lean, and which itself helps to look after order and security, is that of the workers, the people themselves."

NEW TIMES SAYS NATION ALERT TO U.S. 'OFFENSIVE DESIGNS'

BK211425 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Jan 80 p 2 BK

["DRA Is Alert Against U.S. Offensive Designs"--Kabul NEW TIMES heading]

[Text] The progressive peoples and social quarters all over the world are extending their support to the policy of the united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] to defend its territorial integrity against the foreign aggressions and interventions of imperialists in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

They strongly blame the United States for the support it has lent to the blood-thirsty regime of Amin who has been overthrown by the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan after a reign of terror and suppression in the country sending thousands of people into jails and killing a large number of our compatriots under the severe tortures of butchers and shots of the firing squad.

The United States of America has launched a series of provocative acts and venomous propaganda to have free hands in spurring up armed intervention in our country as a response to the Soviet assistance given to us. It has stepped up the deliveries of arms and ammunition to Pakistan, training and mobilising the enemies of the people of Afghanistan to carry out sabotage and terroristic activities inside Afghanistan through Afghan-Pak borders with an object to topple the democratic regime established in Afghanistan and bring to failure the new phase of the leadership in the united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The events occurred in Afghanistan in the interest of the development and progress of Afghanistan provided the United States of America with a pretext to beef up its attempts to expand its military domination in the region and the world.

China has agreed with the intrigues of the United States to make arms deliveries to Pakistan via China and to encourage and increase military cooperation between the two countries. This agreement has already been made between the defence secretary of the United States Harold Brown, and the Chinese leadership in Beijing. The Pakistan Government has been informed of the arrangement made in this connection facilitating the flow of arms and ammunition to Pakistan and from there to the terrorists trained to infiltrate in our country.

In order to show the assistance of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan as a serious move, President Carter of the United States of America called the event as the greatest threat to peace since World War Two. Under this pretext it has embarked on escalation of military build-up and maintaining of strong naval forces in the Arabian Sea. The U.S. forces stationed in the Indian Ocean have already posed threat to the independence and national sovereignty of littoral states.

In Egypt, military movements and exercises made by U.S. Air Force are indicative of the fact that Carter and As-Sadat have joined forces against the Muslim peoples in Iran and Afghanistan, the peoples who have gallantly been struggling against imperialists and antirevolutionaries in order to safeguard their national independence and pave the way for combating factors responsible for their backwardness.

The allegations of the United States and the developments stirred by U.S. imperialism are in fact aimed at jeopardising the rights of the people and suppressing national liberation movements, especially in the Middle East and in our region.

It is a matter of regret to see that Saudi Arabia is playing its role as a financier in the antirevolutionary activities of reaction in this part of the world. The poor people of Pakistan are compelled and forced to accept the possible calamities of a war which may ensue as a result of armed intervention by the terrorists in the internal affairs of Afghanistan to be provoked by the puppets held in the hands of imperialists. The decision of Washington to supply $100 million worth of arms to Pakistan would cost the people of that country very high.

There are many indications that imperialists are getting closer to reactionaries in order to make incursion into our country and interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, trying to discourage and dismantle the new phase of the united PDPA's leadership which has brought along a broad program of action aimed at fulfillment of most important development tasks in the country.

But the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is alert against all the conspiracies and intrigues of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. We are sure and the circumstances prove that American imperialism is after its old order by trying to perpetuate their military presence and setting a chain of offensive military bases and camps on this part of the world. However, the people of Afghanistan are fully prepared to defend their national independence at the expense of all their lives.

We are not alone in getting our national duties fulfilled against the aggressors. All the peace-loving countries and progressive peoples and nations of the world have sincerely extended their solidarity to the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who are standing firm to defend the new phase of the democratic life of the country and their right to decide their destiny. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is completely convinced that all the progressive forces of the world will come out in defense of the Sawr Revolution and the gains it has secured so far for carrying out democratic changes in Afghanistan. The measures adopted by the new leadership of our democratic regime will undoubtedly guarantee the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country and insure the democratic rights and freedoms of the people of Afghanistan.

AFP: SOVIET TROOPS PREPARING MAJOR OFFENSIVE

BK211359 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 21 Jan (AFP)--Soviet troops in Afghanistan are preparing a major offensive against Muslim guerrillas opposed to the new Moscow-installed government of President Babrak Karmal, published reports said here today. The Kabul-dated dispatches of an Indian correspondent said the Soviet Union had been bringing in more troops and model military hardware as well as MIG-23 reconnaissance jets and bombers.

Quoting "well informed sources", the Indian correspondents said Soviet transport aircraft had made more than 100 sorties in a recent five-day period to ferry the equipment to three air bases including Kabul. The sources were quoted as saying the preparations for an offensive came after the rebels outmaneuvered Soviet-backed Afghan regular forces in Badakhshan Province, bordering the Soviet Union, and in Paktia and Konarha Provinces, on the border with Pakistan.

Situation in Kabul

BK211455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1438 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[By Erwan Jorand]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Jan (AFP)--The feeling of calm in Kabul is only skin deep. To all outward appearances the Afghan capital has so far escaped the reported widespread clashes between Soviet troops and Afghans opposed to the Moscow-installed Babrak Karmal government.

But there are clear signs that fighting has reached Kabul, signs like the sound of artillery in a suburb of the city heard by foreign correspondents early on Friday. The The Soviet news agency TASS denied that shots were fired, yet a number of newsmen and foreign residents distinctly heard gunfire. Afghan officials first explained it away as artillery practice, then as explosives being used for marble quarrying.

It has since proved impossible to establish what happened. Members of a film crew from the American National Broadcasting Company television network who tried to find out were promptly arrested by Afghan soldiers in the airport sector. Taken to Kabul police headquarters, they were surprised to see the soldiers disarmed at the entrance by members of the Afghan security services. One by one, they had to hand over their Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles, and were allowed to keep only the magazines when they went inside.

Heavily-armed Soviet soldiers were posted in every corridor of the police headquarters. The NBC newsmen--all French, because their American colleagues were under an expulsion order--were lectured by Afghan police, then freed.

Over the past few days, Soviet troops have again been in the capital in force. Last week Red Army service vehicles and armoured cars were virtually the only traffic here, but since yesterday Soviet motorised patrols in the city centre have increased. A large number of trucks carrying Soviet troops, sitting with guns on their knees, can now be seen cruising slowly through the narrow streets of Kabul.

Another sign of Soviet reinforcements in the capital: Military transport planes have again been using the civilian airport. Foreign journalists today saw many Antonov aircraft landing there, and correspondents at Kabul's Intercontinental Hotel heard for a full 15 minutes the drone of military transport planes coming in to land.

These latest troop deployments coupled with the sound of gunfire have fuelled rumours that a shake-up within the Kremlin-sponsored Karmal government is imminent. A foreign expert in Afghan domestic politics said he believed that changes could be made in the Karmal team within one month. The new president and his government have never been credible and look too much like Soviet lackeys, the expert said.

Members of the new government have kept well out of sight for the past few days. They have refused all interviews with Western journalists, while the new Afghan authorities have been heaping restrictions on the foreign press here.

Accreditation cards issued by the Information Ministry to ensure free movement for newsmen are no longer being renewed on expiry. Journalists who want to drive out of Kabul to the provinces have been told they must use hire-cars from "Afghan tours"--but the firm refuses to do business.

In the bazaar, meanwhile, sales of white material have soared over the past few days. Why? White is the symbol of purity in Islam and also the colour of mojahedin freedom fighters, the men who have sworn to do battle in defence of the Muslim faith.

BANGLADESH

AFP: WALDHEIM POSTPONES PLANNED VISIT

BK211344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Dacca, 21 Jan (AFP)--The three-day official visit to Bangladesh of the United Nations Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim had been postponed due to his "preoccupations with the current international situation", it was officially announced here today. The visit was to have taken place from January 30 to 31 [as received] as part of a tour of six Asian countries.

INDIA

THIRD GENERAL UNIDO CONFERENCE OPENS IN DELHI 21 JAN

BK211031 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization began in New Delhi today with the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy; the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi; and the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, calling for an urgent change in international economic relations.

Mr Sanjiva Reddy, who inaugurated the 3-week long conference, underlined the need to raise the living standards of nearly two-thirds of the world's population.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says the impressive hour-long inaugural ceremony was held in the resurfaced Vigyan Bhavan, packed with delegates and visitors from about 120 countries.

Dr Waldheim, welcoming the delegates, said the conference was timely because the current deterioration in the global economic situation underscores the need for a new scheme of international relations.

The president of the UN General Assembly, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, who also addressed the conference, appreciated India's efforts in the fields of industry and technology.

Mrs Gandhi in her first major speech after becoming prime minister said a more determined political will on the part of the industrialized countries is essential to usher in a new economic order.

Gandhi Address

BK211601 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1521 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

["Text" of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's address to the third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in New Delhi on 21 January]

[Text] Only a few days ago the Indian people took part in a stupendous process of political action through what were the biggest elections in the world. It was an act of faith, this spectacle of millions and millions all over the country, with sound common sense and keen awareness of their own particular problems, as well as of the wider national and international scene, asserting their right to install a government of their choice. It was a reaffirmation of their abiding belief in our political ideals and our unshakable resolve to achieve economic and social justice as rapidly as possible. Political freedom and socioeconomic emancipation go hand in hand, each reinforcing the other.

You have come to India when a new government has just taken over and has yet to get on its feet. We are distressed to find that the sound and stable economy which we had left only 3 years ago, and which we had built with such hard labour and the cooperation and sacrifices of our people is in shambles. Outside our borders, a situation has developed which threatens our security and is a cause for concern in the entire region.

That is why, for us, the third general conference of UNIDO has special significance. The tasks which lie ahead of this conference are precisely the furthering of those objectives which we have demonstrated to be close to our hearts: the removal of the barriers to progress in order that man may achieve a brighter future.

You are meeting at a crucial period in the world's economic revolution. The inherent inequities and weaknesses of the present economic order are felt more deeply and resented more strongly than ever before. The existing system, with the world divided between the industrialised haves and the developing have-nots, no longer commands acceptance. industrial production cannot now be sustained on the basis of domination over raw material sources, preservation of captive markets, or the exploitation of unresisting labour. For centuries, the colonial concept of comparative advantage was pursued with great vigour to preclude the industrial output of the developing countries. It is ironical that the same concept, in a new and dynamic situation, is being ignored. The industrialisation of the developing world is an inevitable process of history. To keep it peaceful requires the redeployment of industrial capacity from the developed to developing countries. It is a challenge to our collective wisdom to ensure that this takes place in a global environment of harmony and cooperation.

When we speak of accelerating industrialisation in developing countries, it is not our intention to imitate Western standards, or seek shortcuts to a consumer paradise. We must guard against the luxury-oriented approach, with its rising spiral of advertising and salesmanship, and a wastage of national resources for the repetitive production of goods catering to the affluent. Nor should we try to adopt forms of industrial organisation which are entirely alien to the natural genius of the people. The development and absorption of technology must be in tune with the economic ethos of the society. Hence the special relevance of productive sharing of technologies amongst developing countries.

Industry has to bridge the gulf between the rich and the poor, between the city and the village, between the traditional and the new technology. It has to provide adequate linkage to other sectors of the economy: to agriculture, which is the major vocation of the people, to irrigation and rural development, to health and family welfare and, finally, to the programme of basic minimum needs, essential for the eradication of unemployment and rural poverty. Above all, it must ensure that the ecological balance is not disturbed. The process of industrial growth must not sacrifice our future, or the immediate need for a harmonious habitat for all living beings.

Industrialisation, then, has to be viewed not just as a question of installing a few factories here or there, or tinkering with the modalities of production to increase commodity flows. It has also to be seen as an ethos in itself, a way of thinking and action embedded in a process which takes society as a whole towards commonly accepted objectives. There are some who argue about the primacy of agriculture over industry, or the relative merits of different scales of industrial techniques. These arguments are hardly relevant. Each sector has its own importance and its own part in changing and strengthening the social fabric. Mutual reinforcement rather than mutual exclusion is called for.

A view of past trends of industrialisation in developing countries makes dismal reading against the background of the projections worked out at UNIDO II. There has hardly been a 1 percent increase in the share of world manufacturing activity by the developing countries against the 5 to 6 percent increase envisaged. This is a sad reflection of international cooperation and shows that, despite definite commitments made in various forums, most developed countries have yet to translate precept into practice. If the share of the developing countries was to exceed 13 percent by the year 2,000, which is all they will get if the past trends of growth continue, the process must be accelerated.

What is urgently needed is a reaffirmation by the world community that the new international economic order will not remain a distant illusion but that, through a more determined political will on the part of industrialised countries, pragmatic measures will be taken to attain the line target within a well-defined time-frame.

In the discussion on the global dimensions of economic cooperation to facilitate increased financial and technological flows, you will have to consider the creation of new mechanisms where at present there are clearly established vacuums. The question is not just of generating purchasing ability in the developing countries by improving their balance of payment position or offering them import credit. The developing countries must themselves produce industrial goods to meet the increasing demands of their peoples. The continuing monetary instability in the world is in a large measure due to the destabilising existence of uninvested surplus funds. These must be put to productive use. The proposal of a north-south global fund, endorsed recently by the Group of 77 at Havana seems to merit sympathetic consideration. It incorporates the principles which a new financial arrangement should consider, such as contributions from financial markets which have surplus liquidity, the channelling of funds through national financial institutions, credit on soft terms of interest, and effective control of the mechanisms by those in whose interest the fund is to be established.

Since our independence in 1947, we have made a conscious attempt to follow a development strategy designed to lessen disparity and to take us towards self-reliance. In doing so, we have increased our capacity for cooperation with other developing countries. As regard our installed capacity, we are among the first 10 of the most industrialised countries in the world, and among the first 3 in terms of manpower, expertise, and capabilities. We feel it our duty and privilege to share with others the knowledge which we have gathered and the experience which we have accumulated in the process of development, and to allow others to avail of our institutions and capacities. We hope that this conference will share our enthusiasm and our optimism for future avenues of international cooperation.

We in the developing countries are understandably obsessed with the problem of economic backwardness and its attendant ills. Yet this cannot and does not overshadow our nationalism. The vivid memories of the years and experiences of colonialism sharpen our sensitivity, and our aversion to any attempt by other countries to influence our policy or impose their views on us. Our policies must be formulated in the light of our history, our culture, and our vision of our future. If we seek help, it is not as charity but rather as part of a process to undo the injustice of ages, and bring greater equality and security, thereby creating conditions for stable and enduring peace in the world, which all countries earnestly seek.

This is a crucial meeting, a necessary coming together of all nations to try to evolve practical measures to further industrialisation and increase the world's material progress. Let us remember that material progress is only one dimension of our lives. (?We can) utilise and enjoy it fully only if we develop in other directions also.

My good wishes to the conference.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR WALDHEIM

BK210911 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao gave a dinner in honour of Dr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, in New Delhi on January 20. The following is the text of his speech: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, Secretary General, and Mrs Waldheim once again to India. You are visiting us after an interval of almost 7 years. These 7 years have seen momentous changes in my country. There have been moments of hope and promise, of performance and achievement interspersed with periods of drift, anxiety and concern. We stand today once again on the threshold of a future to which we can look with determination and confidence.

Secretary General, you have arrived in New Delhi on the eve of the third conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]. We look forward to your guidance which, I am sure, would inspire and motivate the deliberations of this conference. It has long been recognized that the international economic and financial structure is grossly unfair to the developing countries which are sustained by the fact that the world community has at last realised that this system needs to be changed. The progress in bringing about the desired change has, however, been disappointingly slow. Almost 5 years ago at the second UNIDO conference in Lima certain targets and goals were set for the industrial progress of the developing countries. At the beginning of the decade of the 80's we are nowhere near those targets and if the present unbalanced and discriminatory economic structure continues we would still be far away from the Lima targets even at the end of this century. It is our fervent hope that the UNIDO III will take meaningful steps in this direction and towards the establishment of a new and just international economic order.

Another problem facing the international community is in the field of energy conservation in industry and the use and development of alternative and renewable sources of energy. We hope that these issues will also be adequately reflected in the deliberations of the UNIDO III.

International environment has changed dramatically in the past few weeks. The process of detente has come under severe strain. Tensions have sharply increased and there is today increasing danger of further escalation. While welcoming East-West detente in Europe and across the Atlantic we had all along cautioned that detente in order to be enduring must be extended to all other areas of the globe. It is unrealistic to expect that you could have pockets of tranquility surrounded by large areas of turmoil and conflict. Unfortunately for world peace and stability, no serious attention was given to our appeal.

The adverse consequences of a selective approach to detente are all too visible today. The region of West Asia continues to simmer with the possibility of conflict. Arab territories continue to be under Israeli aggression and occupation and the people of Palestine remain deprived of their national identity and basic human rights. Racial bigotry and apartheid continue to perpetrate monstrous crimes against the vast majority of people in southern Africa. Our own continent of Asia continues to be tormented by the embers of conflict.

Recent developments in our own region have brought some of these tensions to a flashpoint. This situation is causing us grave concern, particularly since it has opened the possibility of great power involvement. The realignment and rearming of countries in our region can only further aggravate it, as our past experience has shown.

As nonaligned countries live in peace and amity if there is no interference of outside powers conceived in the framework of great power global strategies. [sentence as received] India for its part seeks to develop its relations on the basis of mutual trust and respect for independence and territorial integrity.

I would like to take this opportunity to compliment you, Secretary General, on the skillful and statesmanlike handling of numerous international crisis and delicate issues which from time to time have confronted the United Nations. I wish you success in the tasks which you may have to undertake in the future in the cause of international peace and security and the economic wellbeing of the world.

I hope, Your Excellency, that you will enjoy your visit to India and carry back pleasant memories of your stay in my country.

May I now request you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink a toast to His Excellency Dr Waldheim and Mrs Waldheim, to their health and prosperity, to the United Nations and to peace and cooperation among all nations.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ZIA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK211246 **Dehli** Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh president, Mr Ziaur Rahman, was given a warm welcome on his arrival in New Delhi today on a 2-day visit to the country. The President, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, and the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, received him at the airport. An inter-services guard of honor was presented and a 21-gun salute was given to the visiting president.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, President **Ziaur** Rahman said that his visit will provide an excellent opportunity to discuss various matters with Indian leaders. Asked about the Indo-Bangladesh relations, he said they are very good. President Ziaur Rahman will address the UNIDO conference tomorrow.

The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, is giving a banquet tonight in honor of the visiting dignitary.

Talks With Gandhi, Reddy

BK211727 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman and the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, held fruitful and satisfactory talks during their exclusive meeting in New Delhi this evening. A spokesman of the Bangladesh delegation told newsmen after the meeting that the two leaders met exclusively for 45 minutes and the talks were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

The spokesman said the talks, which were informal, covered bilateral matters of mutual interest. The regional and international issues also came up during the discussion between President **Zia** and Mrs Indira Gandhi.

President Zia also held talks with the Indian president, Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, for about 40 minutes on matters of mutual interest when the Bangladesh president called on the host at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The Indian president also paid a return call on the Bangladesh president.

Tonight the Indian president and Mrs Reddy hosted a banquet in honor of the president and Begum Ziaur Rahman.

Zia, Reddy Banquet Remarks

BK220641 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Zia has expressed confidence that the useful exchange of views in New Delhi with the Indian leaders will contribute to the further consolidation of existing friendly relations between the two neighboring countries. He was speaking at a banquet given in his and Begum Ziaur Rahman's honor by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy at the Rashtrapati Bhavan [Presidential Palace] in New Delhi last night.

President Zia said Bangladesh and India have many close ties rooted in history and other shared values. He said as close neighbors the relations between the two countries are marked by efforts for peace and stability in the region and increasing cooperation in different fields for the benefit of the two peoples in a spirit of mutual respect, trust and understanding. The president said it is also a matter of satisfaction that both Bangladesh and India are committed to a democratic way of life on the principles of nonalinement and hold similar views on many international issues.

Earlier in his address, President Reddy called for a joint will of the Governments of India and Bangladesh to utilize their common river water resources for mutual benefit. He said one of the most important priorities for countries heavily dependent on agriculture, like Bangladesh and India, is the utilization of water resources. The Indian head of state said that they have made a start in the establishment of a cooperative framework in this direction. It now only needs the impetus of the joint will of the two governments and of the people (?to make the utilization) of our common river resources for the mutual benefit and advantage of both of our countries into a reality.

President Reddy said: Like this there are many possibilities for collaboration and cooperation which will enrich both Bangladesh and India. He said the two countries have taken up a number of proposals in this respect and it is hoped they can seek their own ways to a positive and constructive era of bilateral cooperation and progressively strengthening ties. The Indian president said: While India is committed to friendly relations with all countries, it is clear that harmony and cooperation with the neighbors must form the bedrock of her policy.

DELHI REPORTS SOVIET RADIO, TV INTERVIEW WITH GANDHI

BK211557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister said that India looks at international issues from the point of view of its own national interest. In an interview with the Soviet radio and television, Mrs Gandhi said that the foundations of freindship between India and the Soviet Union were laid by Jawaharlal Nehru and she is following his footsteps.

Mrs Gandhi said since our foreign policy is one of nonalinement, we are basically pro-India.

The interview was given on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the republic day.

Pakistani Paper's Interview

BK211401 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Karachi, 21 Jan (AFP)--Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has said that she had not given any thought so far to possible joint defence arrangements or a no-war pact between Pakistan and India.

In an interview published by the widely circulated Urdu language daily JANG here today, Mrs Gandhi said that normalisation of relations was now "a practical necessity for both of our countries (India and Pakistan) so that each of us can deal with our urgent and also old standing problems."

When her attention was drawn to recent statements of Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq appealing for better relations with India, and there was no response from her side, the Indian prime minister said: "I have been in government only a few days. The previous (Indian) Government claimed that they had established better relations with Pakistan than I had. I do not think that this claim is sustained."

Replying to a question, Mrs Gandhi said: "We feel upset by events in Afghanistan where the situation was established by outside interference. Now it seems that we are getting caught in cold war which has come closer to our borders." India wanted to stop the cold war between the Soviet Union and America from getting worse, she added.

To another question, the Indian prime minister said she did not feel that Pakistan had any immediate danger from the Soviet Union. But she added: "We feel upset by the recent events in Afghanistan as the whole of the sub-continent is destabilised."

DELHI REPORTS CARTER ENVOY TO TALK WITH MRS GANDHI

BK220527 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Carter of the United States is sending a special envoy to New Delhi to discuss the Afghan situation with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. This has been officially announced in Washington yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration has decided to delay the submission of its formal request to the U.S. Congress for military and economic aid to Pakistan. Announcing this, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Frank Church, said the aim is to permit further consultations on the details of the package aid.

The State Department said the postponement does not mean that the United States has abandoned its plan to send aid to Pakistan. Both the countries are yet to agree on the size and contents of the package deal.

COMMENTARY ON AFGHANISTAN, 'OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE'

BK211445 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Commentary by N.S. Bedi of All India Radio: "Need for Resolving Conflicts"]

[Text] Developments in the region west of India are causing grave concern to this country. The new Indian Government during the past few days has given serious consideration to this matter and has taken a stand fully in line with its traditional policy of promoting peace and removing tension whenever and wherever they occur.

The situation undoubtedly has been aggravated because of interference from outside powers. There is a real danger for the entire region, including India. Voicing anxiety, the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said her government's sole concern is to see that the situation is defused and the cold war between the big powers does not escalate into a hot war and engulf this country. In this context, she has made it clear that India is not biased toward any power. She decalred: "We are neither pro-Russia nor pro-America, we are pro-India."

Actually, this is an elaboration on the stand defined by the prime minister earlier when the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, visited India. She then stressed the point that India did not approve of foreign intervention in any country. But she also drew attention to the fact that it was the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan which had invited the Soviet Union. With the U.S. decision to rush arms aid to Pakistan, Mrs Gandhi added, tension in the region had increased and was coming closer to our borders.

Unfortunately, it has been the experience of the developing and nonalined countries that the big powers use them as an arena for their own constant conflict of interests. What has happened in Afghanistan is no exception. The political changes there ought to have been taken as that country's own internal affair. This is the very essence of national freedom and sovereignty. It is well known that instead of helping an Asian nation to stablize itself and undertake social and economic development, trouble was fomented from outside. Insurgents were provided support of arms and bases for operations. By whom? Well, that is quite obvious. Whatever intervention came from the Soviet Union was evidently a countermeasure to meet that situation.

India had been told by the Soviets that the authorities in Kabul had made the request for such intervention. This country has also been assured that Soviet troops will leave when the Government of Afghanistan asks for that. If things had been left at that it might have been easier (even then) to contain the conflict and defuse the situation.

It is difficult to find any justification for the American decision to send massive supplies of arms to Pakistan. Arms, as everyone knows, are not meant for putting on an exhibition. Wherever inducted they aggravate conflict and cause tension and suspicions abound. The arms supply to Pakistan can possibly be used for three purposes: They can be passed on to elements thatonly escalate the fighting in Afghanistan. If we go by past experience, arms given to Pakistan by America on earlier occasions were directed toward India and engulfed the two neighboring countries in unnecessary wars. And as things stand, the arms now brought in can be made to serve certain internal interests in Pakistan itself. In each case they will only bring conflict in the region and reduce the chances of peace and amity.

Incidentally, all the three countries involved--Afghanistan, Pakistan and India--belong to the nonaligned developing world. India has the friendliest relations with Afghanistan and genuinely wants it to live in peace and make progress. With Pakistan, this country has been trying to improve and normalize ties over the past several years after a long era of confrontation. The Soviet Union and the United States are both friends of India. We have always opposed any big power rivalry or interference in this region. The events as they are unfolding are moving contrary to the direction desired by peace-loving India. It is for all the nations concerned to see that this process is reversed, else there is danger of a major eruption.

BAL RAM ELECTED SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA

BK220841 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] Mr Bal Ram of the Congress-I has been unanimously elected speaker of the Lok Sabha. The motion moved by the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and seconded by Mr Bali Ram Bhagat of the Congress-U, was adopted by the House amidst loud cheers this morning. Mrs Gandhi and the Lok Dal leader, Mr Charan Singh, then went to Mr Bal Ram and escorted him to the speaker's chair.

PAKISTAN

HUANG HUA ARRIVES IN KARACHI IN COURSE OF TOUR

BK221022 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, accompanied by Mme (Li Wenyang), arrived in Karachi this afternoon from Islamabad. They were accompanied by the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi.

They were received at the airport by the Sind governor, Lt Gen S. M. Abbasi, and Begum Abbasi. Mr Huang Hua is visiting Karachi shipyard later this afternoon and will attend a dinner being given in his honor by the Sind governor tonight.

Talks With Haq

BK211546 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Chinese Foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua held talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq today. During the talks, which spread over about an hour, views were exchanged particularly on the recent events in the area. They also exchanged views on further expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

The minister of finance, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan; the adviser on foreign affairs Mr Agha Shahi; the foreign secretary, Mr S. Shahnawaz; and senior government officials assisted the president during the talks. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Mr Xu Yuxin, members of the foreign minister's delegation Mr (Lu Yinxi), Mr (Tang Shanlu), and other Chinese officials assisted Mr Huang Hua.

The president also invited the Chinese foreign minister to attend a lunch today.

Talks With Shahi

BK211601 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Mr Huang Hua today held two rounds of talks with the adviser on foreign affairs in the Foreign Ministry. During the talks they exchanged views on the regional as well as international situation and matters of bilateral interest, with traditional harmony of views between the two countries being noted. They also agreed to extend bilateral cooperation in all fields.

KARACHI REPORTS CARTER REMARKS ON PAKISTAN

BK211716 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Carter in a televised news conference in Washington has said the United States will use force, if necessary, to protect Pakistan. He said under the agreement of 1959 the United States was committed to help Pakistan in the event of an attack, subject to constitutional procedure.

He said the United States was increasing and would maintain an increased level of naval forces in the northern Indian Ocean and the Gulf region.

ISLAMIC STATES URGED TO ATTEND 26 JAN CONFERENCE

BK220601 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Pakistan has impressed upon the entire membership of the Islamic Conference the need to collectively consider the situation in Afghanistan and evolve a unified line of action at this critical juncture facing the Islamic world. This has been conveyed to the Syrian ambassador in Pakistan, who was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday in reply to the message sent by the foreign ministers of the Algeria, Libya, Syria, the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] to the secretary general of the Islamic Conference.

The reply stated that the apprehension that the convening of the conference on the 26th of this month would distract the attention of the Arab, Islamic and world public opinion from the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel set for that date is not well-founded. The Pakistan Government is fully convinced that convening the Islamic foreign ministers conference at this time will be a proper step for the members of the conference to reiterate their total support for the basic rights of the Palestinian people. The conference would surely result in focusing world attention on the Palestine issue.

The reply said the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque brought forth the unquestioned need for the establishment of an Islamic Conference Organization. Palestine and Jerusalem are basic issues that are of constant concern to the conference. The members of the conference have repeatedly expressed in unmistakable terms their resolve to bring about the liberation of Palestine and Jerusalem. However, the scope of the organization is much wider. It is the institutional framework for enhancing cooperation among Islamic countries in the pursuit of their common objectives in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields. Keeping in view its wider perspective, previous sessions of the Islamic Conference supported the liberation movements of the people of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and after discussion, approved other important issues such as the establishment of nuclear free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

The reply stated that in view of the serious situation in Afghanistan, the Bangladesh Government had asked the secretary general to convene an emergency meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers conference to review the Afghan situation and events in the region which have a direct bearing on the situation in Afghanistan. The secretary general informed the member countries of this request from Bangladesh and two-thirds majority of the membership of the Islamic Conference supported the move.

The reply further clarified that the objective of the conference is not so much to condemn and particular state as to find a constructive and peaceful solution to the situation in Afghanistan through securing an early withdrawal of the foreign forces from there. As far as the venue of the conference is concerned, the Pakistan Government preferred that it be convened in Jidda but at the special request of several member countries, Pakistan agreed to host is and already 29 member states have agreed to attend the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. The Pakistan Government has expressed the hope the position regarding the scope and true nature of the conference has now been clarified and these countries, including the PLO, will decide to attend it.

COMMENTARY URGES MUSLIM WORLD TO STRENGTHEN UNITY

BK220741 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[News commentary by A.A. Jamil Zuberi]

[Text] The occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops has evoked an incident which can't be overlooked by the justice-lovers and particularly the Islamic countries of the world. The Soviet action, besides endangering the peace of the region, poses a direct threat to the security and integrity of the two neighboring Muslim states, Pakistan and Iran. It has created a situation which calls for immediate effective action not only by the [words indistinct] nations but also by the Muslims all over the world. This is all the more necessary to check what Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has said in a Paris interview: The limitless greed of the superpowers. He is fully justified in saying that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan would encourage other countries to behave in the same way.

It was in this [word indistinct] that Bangladesh took the initiative in calling for an emergency meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers to consider the situation arising out of the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan. Ever since the establishment of the Islamic Conference which proved (?an instrument to) improve the unity among the Muslim countries most of the Western powers have been trying to create more differences among them and prevent them from coming nearer to each other. The Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel, to some extent, succeeded in creating misunderstanding among a number of Muslim countries. Again, when the security of two Muslim countries is being threatened by one of the superpowers, moves are underway to frustrate the efforts of holding the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

But the decision taken by the majority of the Muslim countries to hold the conference has demonstrated to the world that the unity forged among them on the basis of faith cannot be so easily broken. According to the latest reports as many as 33 countries out of the 40 members of the Islamic conference have given their consent to participate in the conference to be held on January 26 in Islamabad. [Words indistinct] the meeting would devote itself to the consideration of the problems arising out of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and its likely adverse effect on the peace and security of the region.

Almost all arrangements for holding the conference have been finalized and Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, is expected to arrive in Islamabad tomorrow. The decision to hold the conference reflects the fact that the Muslim countries are fully alive to the dangers which the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan poses to the Muslim world. They have to take a unified action to meet the situation. It is hoped they would rise to the occasion and take some concrete steps to strengthen the defense of the countries which are under the direct threat of the new developments in the region. Besides, they should also consider to provide massive assistance to Pakistan if they sincerely believe in its security and integrity. In the long run it will prove to be a source of strength to the entire Muslim world as well.

PAKHTOON LEADER DENIES APPROVING SOVIET INTERFERENCE

BK211050 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has denied giving any interview with Kabul TIMES in which he welcomed the Soviet interference in Afghanistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is presently in Jalalabad, Afghanistan, in a message has denied that he has given (?any) interview to Afghan press, radio and television. It was also carried by All India Radio and a foreign news agency.

UAE COMMANDER IN CHIEF ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

BK211620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The commander in chief of the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates, Brigadier General (Shaykh Sultan ibn Zaid al-Nahyan), arrived in Peshawar today on a 4-day visit to Pakistan at the invitation of the chief of staff of the Pakistan Air Force.